WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 225 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

These visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay". Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Yawa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	18th Nov.	28th Dec
Wakasa Maru	S Tsuda	6074	28th Nov	10th Dec
Kanos Maru	Y Yuhi	6781	8t Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,116
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	8,983
4th March	MALWA*	10,890
11th „	KARMAL	10,941
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT P. AND O. Through Steamers from China MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
28th November	—	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	—	NEUBALIA	9,082
25th „	—	MERKARA	8,285
9th January	—	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th „	—	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	—	"MADURA"	9,600
20th „	—	"DOMALA"	..
12th March	—	"NATIBARA"	8,182
20th „	—	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
16th November	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
17th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melburn and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
11th Nov.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
18th „	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th „	CHAKDALA	Busrah via Karachi
16th „	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Marmugao.
17th „	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT CARRYING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Depture.
GALAY MARU	Y. Saito	26th Nov.	8th Dec
RANGOON MARU	M. Suto	7th Dec	19th Dec.
CHINA MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit		
.50	Interst	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.53	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5302: Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,500
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Hasken, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occure earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
98, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend. Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Pclicies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	The Chief of Agents,
309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U. P.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere, able persons with experience to represent National Publicity, Ltd., Delhi. Enclose one anna stamp.
A R1757

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, knowing Gujarati accounts. Apply LAXMIDAS & DWARKADAS, Opp. West End Cinema, Bombay.
A R2020

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See personally. Dr. R. H. PAREKH, Nagdevi Street, No. 296.
A R2021

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MANAGER for a High Class European Restaurant. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7435, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R2018

WANTED—AGENTS for Solon (Simla) Property Raffle. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, Kapur and Company, The Sun-Beam, LAHORE.
A R2007

WANTED—A HEAD EXPERIENCED BUTLER for a High Class Restaurant. Must be able to prepare Menus and manage everything. Apply with testimonials stating age nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3019

GENERAL CLERK required at once for European Merchantile House. Only men with some knowledge of Office routine, who can undertake invoicing and with knowledge of Typing need apply in own handwriting stating age, caste, country of birth, vernaculars spoken, experience and typewriting speed. No applications will be considered if the above particulars are not given. Salary Rs. 70 monthly. Apply Box No. 7437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2022

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by an experienced UNDER GRADUATE, knowing Book-keeping, accounts, typing, etc., employment in any capacity in a business concern. Apply Box No. 7438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2026

A MANAGING CLERK able to attend to work independently is open for engagement shortly. Please apply to Box No. 7438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2025

SITUATION WANTED by an expert Marwari Brahmin Clerk of 8 years' Office routine experience, (in Cotton Department) in Bombay, also knowing typing, familiar with Hindi, Gujarati and Marwari clear through. More personally. Apply to MOOLCHANDRA J. VYAS, Memon's New House No. 19, 3rd Floor Vithalwadi, Telwadi, Bombay 2.
B R1992

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1988A

CHAGLA MAUZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow, GROUND FLOOR only, from 1st Dec., at Reynolds Road, Chilly Bark Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagea Villa, Dadar.
C R1988

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C 11194

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—VACANT PLOTS of land up to 700 square yards on Mount Pleasant Road Napean Road, Little Gibb's Road. Peddar Road. Apply to Messrs. RAGHUN TH MUKUND & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2017

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indere, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K'Ct MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch exabd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869 W.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 5, Rs. 225, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225. Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy,	200
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	220

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Patit Institute, Hornby Road

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO
122, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals, No. 99323, in all about 497 yards 1¼in.
4 cases each containing four pieces colour-
31 cases glass globe.
40 cases Marine Glue.
On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—
3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 YARDS RICH WOOLLEN FLANNEL WHITE AND ASSORTED COLOURS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned the following:—

5,000 yards rich woollen Flannel white and assorted colours, 27in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 144 of 1917 (Re. Jossub Haji Moosa-minor) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 28th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

One lot of valuable Gold ornaments consisting of Gold kadas, Gold Necklace, Gold Bangles, Bracelets, Gold Chains, Watch Chains, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 23rd November 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of 11 tons teak scantlings, which was advertised to be held on TUESDAY the 22nd instant by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Vally Mahomed Jusuf will be now held on SATURDAY, the 26th instant at the same place.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., at their yard, close to burning ground at Darukhana and on account and at the risk of Seth Vally Mahomed Jusuf.

About 9 tons teak scantlings 6' and up 3" x 2" G. S. R. S.

About 2 tons teak scantlings 6' and up 3" x 1½", 2½", x 1½", and 3", x 2" G. S. Green Paint

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of 1920 and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable porparty situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Lot A. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chahewalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lot B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

Lot B. All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1640 Square yards or thereabouts and on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Doongersey Road on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

Lot C. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since reedeemed from the payment of pension and tax) with the outhouse standing thereon lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1660 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A. hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the said Doongarsey Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255, and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 32-30 Street No. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance he put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be mark and stated out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan the Vendors Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan the Vendor's Attorneys at their Office of 169. Medows Street Fort or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their Office at 16, Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Bai Awabai, widow of Bhicaji Maneckji Daruwalla the surviving mortgagee and pursuant of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th of August, 1915, and made between Kulsumbai, widow and Administratrix, of Khan Mahomed Bhanji (since deceased), and the said Awabai his widow of the other part and at the risk and account of Messrs. Coolam Husein Bundeali Somji and Huseinalli Cassamalli the Executors of the last Will of the said Kulsumbai, widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situated at Nishanpada Road and Old Nagpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3123 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2905, and Street Nos. 104-108. Nishanpada Road, and B Ward No. 31 and Street Nos. 1553-157, Old Nishanpada Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Peerbhoy Mahomed, on the North partly by the Old Nishanpada Cross Lane and partly by the property of Nathoo Mahomed, and on the South formerly by the property Chimanaji Tukaram and now that of Ladhabhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or the Undersigned.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

On the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers. File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro Plated-ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Glasswares etc.

Under instructions from David Robertson Belt Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th November 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at Thoburu House Apollo Pier, near Green's Restaurant the following consisting of cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors almyrahs wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich Venetian glasswares, roll top table, gardenpots, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone. No. 4927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND JEWELLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 NECKLACE AND 1 STAR SET IN WITH RICH DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagvanjee and Co., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shree Ranjitsinghjee Bahadur (Barva State) and their agents, Messrs. Farohulal Motichand Parekh and Co., the mortgagors.

1 necklace set in with rich diamonds.
1 Diamond star.
Ornaments will be on view three days before the date of the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Cement and Crystal Soda Casks and Empty Ghee Coffee and Carbolic Acid, Jars and Tins, Iron Scrap, Chinaware, Old Tarpaulins and Baskets, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Life Jackets, Scrap Angers, Rubber Scrap, Chain Tackles, Scrap Teakwood, Horse Stall Fittings, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 B-S FANCY BLOUSE PRINTS AND 9 C-S PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. at Champa Gully opposite Muljee Jetha Market Dharamraj Gully Gate near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N.A. P947 S.W. 393-401—9 B-S Fancy Blouse Print N. N. N. 31 inch 50-5 yds. 60 pes. in each.

N.A. P960 S.W. 417-20, 431-32, 434-36—36—9 C-S coloured ground split Prints N. 25500A 25 inch S 50-5 yds. 60 in each.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON: 1 OLD LAUNCH BOILER, OLD PIPES, EMPTY PACKING CASES, OIL CASK, DRUMS, MOBIL OIL TINS, OLD WIRE, OLD MANILLA ROPE, OLD ANVILS, OLD BELTING, 1 OLD BLOWER MACHINE, OLD IRON BUNKS, OLD IRON STANDARDS FOR BUNKS OLD ELECTRIC GEAR, OLD IRON TANKS, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF CHAKLA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., under instruction from Messrs. Unwalla, Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Bamji and on account and at the risk of Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 15th day of March 1921 made in High Court Suit No. 764 of 1921 (Jamshedji Edulji Bamji v. Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper) will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, 27th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the village of Chakla in Taluka Salsette of Thana District in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla containing by admeasurement 9 939 square yards or thereabouts be the little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Thana under the following Entry, Survey, Pot and Falni numbers:—

Entry No. 236, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 0, Falni No. 1, Area gunthas 1.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 1 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 4½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 2 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 3 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 4 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 4½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 8 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 2½.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 8 part of Falni 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455. Survey No. 82, Pot No. 10 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 6.

Total Area gunthas 24¾.

and bounded as follows: that is to say on the North Marol Gondavli Road, on the East by formerly the property of Dwarkadas Madhavji and now belong to Mr. M. H Dehdasty beyond it by the property of Jeevanji Jamshedji Mody, on the West by the property of Manoel D. Almeida and on the South partly by the property of Pascol and partly by the property of Manoel D. Almeida.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Jamshedji Edulji Bamji at 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 106 PACKAGES WRAPPING PAPER.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3168 of 1921.

William Darwen and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. R. Desai and Co. .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and pursuant to the order contained in Decree dated the 19th September, 1921, made in the above suit sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 28th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following.

106 Packages Wrapping paper consisting of 28 Bales each 40 Reams Grass Green, Yellow, Green, Violet, Ruby, Pink.

55 Bales each 22 to 41 Reams yellow No. 1, Grass Green No. 7; Green No. 6; Ruby No. 12; Pink No. 10; Violet No. 3.

25 Bales each 15 to 45 Reams Grass Green, Yellow; Green; Violet, Ruby and Pink.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo Drama
An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.
MIRABAI
A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness
replete with
Brilliant Photography & Effects
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.
TO-NIGHT, Wed. Nov. 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
The Enormously Successful Musical Revenue from the Vandenitte Theatre, London.
"BUZZ BUZZ"
Booking at S. Rose and Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
Wed Nov. 23rd at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m,
"AMARILLY OF CLOTHES, LINE ALLY"
Featuring Mary Pickford.

THE EMPRESS
WED. 23rd at 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p. m.
AN ALL-CHAPLIN PROGRAMME.
including the Great Laughter raise &
"SHOULDER ARMS"

Miss Jankibai
ALIAS
CHHAPAN CHHURI
THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.
Popular in palaces and public in India will give three MUSICAL CONCERTS.
at the
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO
The Postponed Concert
Of THURSDAY the 17th November 21.
WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY 25th Novenber 21
At 9-30 p. m.
AND
MONDAY 28th November 21
At 9-30 p. m.
TUESDAY 29th at: 9-30 P. m.
Entire change of programme in each concert.
Prices:—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT THE THEATRE.
Telephone No. 100.
N.B. Tickets issued for Thursday the 17 Nov. 1921. will hold good for Friday 25 Nov. 1921. and tickets issued for Monday 21st Nov. 1921. will hold good for Monday 28th Nov. 1921.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
BOMBAY.
Owing to the disturbance in the city last week The Imperial have decided to run the first instalment again this week upto Friday to enable their patrons to see the Serial from the srart.
TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed seriol of the West
FIRST WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 1- "The Vow of Mystery"
" 2 "The Enemy Strikers"
Pathe Gezette & Pollard Comic.
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK!
The Management of the West End and the Globe Cinemas beg to apologise to their patrons for closing the Cinemas for three days owing to the disturbances in the city. They are glad to announce that the above mentioned two Cinemas have reopened on the 21st instant and there will be regular performances daily as usual.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.
"COPIGHAND"
"COPIGHAND"
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental Splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL
CIRCUS
Two Shows Daily Two Shows
1st 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
Two Shows Two Shows
1st Show 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
2nd Show 9-30 p. m.
Two Shows Daily for One Week.

TO-DAY—JUST FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
The Management of the West End and the Globe Cinemas beg to appologise to their patrons for closing the Cinemas for three days owing to the disturbances in the city. They are glad to announce that the above mentioned two Cinemas have reopened on the 21st instant and there will be regular performances daily as usual.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day—just for one day only.
The Superb paramount artcarft super production.
"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND!
Featuring the celebrated Star
GLORIA SWANSON
A Comedy in the programme.
Four Shows To-day at
5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

The Alexandra Cinema
All the powerful appea of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.
BURNT WINGS
Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe
BURNT WINGS
A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA
Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in
BURNT WINGS
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellaiss Road. A few paces from Byculla Club.
BELLAISS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.
Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, Rao Saheb Mamaji Rajoojee Kalewar, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E., Members of the Schools Committee will retire at the end of the current Calendar Year (b) Election of four Members.

2. Letter from Dr. F. X. Ferreira and others—Suggesting that primary English teaching schools may be opened by the Municipality for the children of Indian Catholics.

3. Letter from Mr. John F. Misquita—Regarding the acquisition of his property at Lady Jamsetji Road for the widening and improving of that road

4. Letter from Mr. Moolraj Goculdas Nensey—Complaining of the nuisance created by the hammering and other machines in the G. I. P. Railway workshop situated opposite the compound of his property in Vatchraj Lane, Matunga.

5. Letter from the President and the Honorary Secretary, Architectural Students' Association—Suggesting that Indian Architecture should be encouraged in the construction of buildings in the new areas still to be developed in Bombay or of old ones to be rebuilt.

6. Letter from Mr. Sorabji Edulji Davar—Requesting that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company may be asked to complete the work of the reconstruction of the overbridge at Grant Road as soon as possible or that the Municipality should do the work themselves at their expense.

7. Letter from Mr. Manishankar D. Joshi—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Pradhan Building, Soparibag Road.

8. Letter from Mr. S. J. Gaitonde and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Poibavdi, Parel.

9. Letter from Mr. E. L. Narasimham and others—Regarding the condition of the R. K. Building at Ulster Road.

10. Letter from Mr. M. H. Javeri—Complaining of the nuisance caused by the filthy condition of the privies of the premises owned by Mr. Khimchand Harakhchand at Shaikh Memon Street.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,65,000 for purchasing a plant required in connection with the work of Bituminous from of construction to be carried out on certain roads in the City and for purchasing Oil required in connection with the operations.

12-20. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

21. Recommending approval to the laying of stone sett pavement on Frere Road from Carnac Chowk to Wadi Bunder Road and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 6,00,000 to meet the cost of the work

22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 400 to supplement the Budget provision for the establishment for inspection and supervision of private buildings.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the muddy condition of Puncha yet Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Dr. Abraham E. Shellim, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letters regarding the question of changing the form of the Loan Works Budget Estimates.

25. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the lease of the third floor of the house at Girgaum Road, occupied by the C Ward Office of the Assessment and Collection Department, being renewed for a further period of two years.

26. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting that all the roads in the City should be watered twice a day by means of those connected with the hydrants instead of by means of water carts, Mr. Khurshedji F. Dalal be informed that necessary action is being taken to water the principal roads in the City by those wherever possible.

27. Recommending that in reply to his letter complaining about the dust nuisance prevailing at Byculla and Parel and suggesting that the roads in those localities should be watered morning and evening, Dr. F. N. Bisni be informed that necessary action is being taken to water the principal roads in the City.

28. Recommending approval to the revised estimated cost amounting to Rs. 4,65,691 for the work of constructing a primary school at Babula Tank Road.

29-32. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

Letters from the Commissioner—

33. Intimating that Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M.A., I.C.S., and Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner on the 2nd November 1921.

34. Requesting sanction to a portion of a property acquired in connection with the proposed park and two roads between Nardulla Tank and Dadar Kumbharwada, being sold.

35. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

36. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

37. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

38. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuf destroyed by the Market Department

39. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

40. Requesting sanction to a deviation in the design of the overbridge at Dadar.

41. Regarding the question of widening a certain Fort Trust Road at Mazagon.

42. Regarding the leasing to the Tramways Company of a right of easement of light and air over a strip of Municipal land at Ormiston Road.

43. Forwarding copy of a Government letter which forwards the Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency.

44. Regarding the location of sugar refineries at premises No. 86, Bhangwady, Kalbadevi Road.

45. Government Letter.—Intimating that the President will be invited to be present in the Reception Pavilion at the Apollo Bunder along with more important High officials on the occasions of the arrival or departure of Royal Personages and Governors, &c.

46. Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Cromer—Conveying the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the Municipal Casket presented to him on his arrival in Bombay.

47. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E Sukhia—Forwarding a correspondence with Government regarding the selection of Municipal employes for conferring on them marks of distinction and honours in appreciation of their Municipal services.

48. Letter from the Coroner of Bombay—Forwarding a copy of the verdict of the Jury on the death of a labourer employed on earthworks constructed by the Municipality at Worli.

49. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Regarding the question of setting apart in their Nowroji Hill Scheme certain plots for the construction of motor garages and private hores and carriage stables.

50. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

51-52. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (51) a statement of budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (52) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to inform to the Corporation his reasons when concessions are granted by him under Building Bye-laws.

54. From Mr. Jaffarbhoy A. Laljee—For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps for improving the condition of streets in the Mandvi ward and to call upon the Tramway Company to set their portion of the road in order.

55-56. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(55) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the leakage from the Tansa Aqueduct and (56) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of so securing the lids of water hydrants as to render their use by the public difficult.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

57 Regarding the question of introducing certain modifications in the gas lighting contract and the taking of photometric tests as to the candle power of Municipal lamps.

58. Regarding proposals for effectively dealing with the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting on them.

59. Regarding Mr. G. K. Deodhar's objections to the location of his neighbour's privies at Lady Jamshedji Road at a particular site

60. Regarding an application from Dr. H DeSa, M.D., for a grant towards a hospital established by him at Cadell Road, Mahim.

61 Regarding the desirability of providing ambulances at different places in the City.

62. Regarding the question of the work of cleansing the water-closets in private buildings being undertaken by the Municipality.

63. Regarding the practice of hawking sweetmeats in front of school premises.

64. Regarding the question of opening a Maternity Home at Colaba.

65. Regarding an offer of Rs. 25,100 from Mr. Chaturbhuj Jiwandas for the construction of a bandstand at Chowpatty on certain conditions

66 Regarding a proposal to issue licenses for hawking or exposing for sale in any public place or street any article whatsoever, whether for human consumption or not.

67 Regarding a proposal for the acquisition of certain area on the east side of Mazagon Road between Dockyard Road and Matharpakhdy Road for the purposes of development as a Municipal estate.

68. Regarding the question of improving all the private streets in the City.

69. Regarding the acquisition of a plot of land belonging to Bai Jankibai, wife of Pandharinath Madanji in connection with the widening of Lady Jamshedji Road.

70. Regarding tenders for the work of strengthening the bridges over the Bassein Creek at Kasheli.

71. Regarding the question of providing pumps at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs for supplying water to the city at better pressure than at present.

72. Regarding the supply of water to the bungalows or houses on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

73. Regarding supply of water for an equal number of hours to all wards at the same pressure.

74 Regarding measures to be taken for giving relief to the citizens in the matter of water supply pending consideration of the proposals for increasing the same.

75. Regarding the advisability of curtailing the water supply to the Port Trust, Railways, etc.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd November 1921.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILLS CO. LD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company at 42-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company, in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association thereof.

(2) That the draft of the Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, as Managing Agents of the Company referred to in Article 134 of the Articles of Association of the Company substituted and adopted as in Resolution (1) above provided, which draft Agreement is set out in Schedule A to the said Articles be and the same is hereby approved in supercession of the existing Agreement dated the 18th day of October, 1917, between the Company and the said W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, and the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to execute or cause to be executed on behalf of the Company the said Agreement in terms of the said draft, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be agreed to between the Company and W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.

Such of the foregoing Resolutions as may be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Copy of the proposed new Articles of Association intended to be substituted including copy of the draft Agreement intended to be entered into with Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, in supercession of their present Agreement dated the 18th day of October, 1917, may be seen at the registered Office of the Company on any day during business hours.

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.
W. H. Brady & Company Limited.
J. A. KAY.
Director,
Agents and Managers.

42-48, Churchgate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Friday, 4th day of November, 1921.
C11410

NOTICE.

ONE hundred tons of Ghi are available for sale at Rs. 1-2-0 per pound. Offers for quantities of 5 tons and upwards should be addressed to:—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF
Supplies and Transport.
Poona District, POONA.
C11396

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, BOMBAY.

BY ORDER OF THE TREASURER FOR CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES SUBJECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the four properties described below and known as

1. ROOSEVELT HOUSE, Apollo Bunder.
2. CANDY HOUSE, Apollo Bunder,
3. VICTORIA BUILDING, Parsee Bazaar Street,
4. ALBION PLACE, Parel Road, Byculla.

Offers which must be in writing and addressed to THE SECRETARY to THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOMBAY PROPERTIES OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, at 5 Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder Bombay and must be received in the Secretary's Office before 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1921.

Any offer made through a broker must disclose the name of his principal. Brokerage at the rate of one per cent. upon the amount of the purchase money will be paid on completion of the sale of any of the properties to the broker through whom the offer for purchase of such property was received, but inasmuch as each property is subject to a reserve price, Offers received through brokers will be treated as offers of amounts less the brokerage payable in respect thereof.

A deposit of twenty per cent. on the purchase price of each property will be required to be made on the provisional acceptance of the offer in respect thereof.

Any Offer which may be accepted will be accepted provisionally in the first instance and will be subject to subsequent confirmation by Government. Notice of such confirmation shall be given to the Purchaser.

No Offer provisionally accepted may be withdrawn. In the event of Government not confirming the provisional acceptance of an offer such provisional acceptance shall be deemed to be cancelled and shall not be binding upon the Vendors.

The purchase of each property must be completed within two months of notice being given to the Purchaser that Government have confirmed the acceptance of the Offer, and in this respect time will be of the essence of the contract.

The properties are offered for sale subject to all existing tenancies.

The properties are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay under a Vesting Order made by the Government of India under Charitable Endowments Act IV of 1890, by Notification No. 433 of the 27th May, 1909, and will be conveyed by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments or as otherwise may be directed by the Government of India. The title to the properties of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall be accepted and the Treasurer or other party to the Deed of Transfer will give only the usual trustee's covenant that he personally has not encumbered.

For further particulars and the Form of Contract which will be required to be signed by the purchaser of each property enquire of The Secretary to the Board of Management of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science at 5, Jenkin's House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROOSEVELT HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by ground leased by the said Trustees to Bishop J. M. Thoburn, on or towards the South by a road known as Nowroji Furdoonji Road, on or towards the East by a road known as Merewether Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land belonging to the Trustees and next hereinafter described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay Together with the buildings thereon known as Roosevelt House assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 876 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 32, 32A, and also the benefit of the covenant for renewal and also the right to keep constructed an arcade over the piece of land, lying to the East of the said piece of land hereinbefore described which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and secondly all that piece of leasehold land also situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by ground leased to Bishop J. M. Thoburn, on or towards the South by the said Nowroji Furdunji Road, on or towards the West by Tulloch Road which said last mentioned piece of land is also assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay and is in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments together with the benefit of the covenant for renewal and of an agreement dated the 9th of July, 1900, and made between Abrahim Ezra of the one part and Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the other part and which said premises hereinbefore first and secondly described are held under a lease dated the 17th day of July, 1900, for 50 years from the 1st of August, 1898.

CANDY HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by the property of Shooker Abraham and Silas Benjamin, on or towards the East by land adjoining Merewether Road and on or towards the West by property leased to the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 879 (10 and 11) Street No. 31 I, and 35 J Together with all buildings thereon known as Candy House and the benefit of the covenant for renewal and together with the right to maintain an arcade over a piece of land, lying to the East of the said piece of land and which premises are with other land held under a lease dated the 4th of February, 1905, for a term of 46 years and 10 months from the 1st February, 1902, and are under the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

VICTORIA BUILDING, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

All that piece of free hold land, situate in the Fort on the Eastern side of Parsee Bazaar Street at or near the Elphinstone Circle in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon called or known by the name of "Victoria Buildings" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1526 and Street Nos. 1-3-5-7, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-two and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Cursetjee Sorabji Watchaghandy on or towards the South by the property late of Byramji Nowroji G.G.M.G., but now of Dewkaran Nanji on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the West by Parsee Bazaar Street; all which premises are occupied by tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

All that piece of land being part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 16312, Old Survey No. 705 and New Survey No. 1,3651, situate at Byculla on the Eastern side of Parel Road, with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereupon called or known by the name of Albion Place with their outhouses assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 7656 (1) containing by admeasurement six thousand two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound of the property of G. E. Pilcher called Airy Cottage, on or towards the West by the other part of the said larger piece of land which other part is known as Alexander Terrace, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter described under Nos. 16 and 17 and on or towards the South by Victoria Road all which said hereditaments are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1921.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors,
Bombay.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11143

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 14th instant, wherein Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, Raja Court, invite tenders, on behalf of their clients, Mr. Karimbhoy Samsoodin for the sale of narrow gauge sleepers on account and at the risk of The Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., the public are hereby informed that the said Mr. Karimbhoy Samsoodin is not justified in selling the said sleepers on account and at the risk of The Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., in as much as they have rightly refused to take delivery of the same as they are not of the contracted quality; and that under the circumstances the said sale will be effected only on account and at the risk of the said Mr. Karimbhoy Samsoodin.

FOR THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.,
N. H. SETALVAD
Manager.
Dated this 19th day of Novemcer, 1921.
C C11402

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1921, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) (excepting Saturdays) when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholders to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treaturers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1921.
C11313

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.

WADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry.	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc.		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.

TENDERS.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8. Rs. 100 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. T. ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B. R.
Adilabad.
15-11-21.

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homoeopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

Messrs. K. D. Brothers present the following Daily Change of Programme:—

TO-DAY-Wednesday—23rd November.

Don't change your Husband!

TO-MORROW-Thursday—24th November

"CLEOPATRA"

FRIDAY—25th November

"SALOME"

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

TAKE CARE of your SPINE!

and you will defy all sicknesses
THE MASTER-MACHINE

will help you to straiten and strengthen your Spine and Body will also Increase your Height.

Model A—Low Machine—Rs. 250/-
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Send for its free Book

Sole Agent:—B. P. MADON
HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT
Next Small Causes Court.

Riot & Civil Commotion INSURANCE

For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by

RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.

Apply to

M. KANJI & Co.

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FORD

OWNERS
AND
DEALERS

Why do you worry yourselves about spares for FORD?

GET THE BEST PARTS AT SHORTEST NOTICE FROM US WE IMPORT ONLY

RELIABLE SPARES

List is Ready.

Discount to Trade only.

Write, Wire or Call at

THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR Co.,
Lamington Road,
Runchod Bhavan.
BOMBAY.

Tele.:—"PRAMASHAW."
No. 1.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.
The Captain Bhattia Volunteer Corps	300
Anaonymous (B.N.B.)	50
Mr. Hiralal R. Munim	50
Staff of Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co.	25
Mr. Hiralal through Mr. Bapubhai B. Desai	10
Mr. D. R. Bhattacharji	5
Mr. Manubhai R. Ptel	3

Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—

	Rs.
Messrs. Ram Agency through Mr. L. R. Tairsee	51
Mr. J. B. Boman Gehram	50
Bengalee Mess, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	35
Mr. Surajram B. Mehta	5
Mrs. B. B. Dave	5
Mr. D. P. Oza	5
"Das"	5
Mr. K. V. H. Kirtikar	3
Total	602

Two bales of khadi from Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co., on behalf of the Elphinstone and the Apollo Mills.

One bale of cloth from Messrs. Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas and Co., Agents, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

One bale of cloth from Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Agents, the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

9 bundles of cloth through Messrs. Mohanlal K. Pandya and Shankerlal D. Parikh, Kathlal, Kaira District.

4bundles of cloth through Messrs. Bhatia Volunteer Corps.

J. MAITRA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund,
C/o Messrs. ANAND & CO.,
23, Medows Street,
Bombay.
19th Nov. 1921.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANDHI CAPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At about twelve noon to-day I was passing along Abdul Rahman Street when a batch of some forty or more yellow turbaned policemen also were passing through the same street towards Pydhoni in my opposite direction. I had, as usual, a white cap on. One of the party slapped heavily on my temple and took off the cap without my giving him any cause for such rough action of the police. On my asking him to return the cap he abused me and threw it on the road from where I took it and wore the same. On my going a few steps forward another policeman of the same party kicked me in the abdomen and still another frowned at me, abused me bitterly and took away my white cap again which was not returned to me inspite of my asking him for the same. There were people to witness this incident in the street.

Have the Policemen received instructions to molest even innocent people and thus create displeasure and invite disturbance, of their own accord and attribute the same to the innocent non-violent Movement of the non-co-operators.—Yours, etc.

A. JAIN, aged 40.

MULSHI PETHA PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will give space to the following few lines in your well-known paper.

Will the shareholders of the Tata Passer Company demand answers to the following questions?

1. The work at Mulshi Peta is at a stop since about last March. Under such circumstances why should the company feel the necessity of the call at this moment?

2. Can the Company assuse the shareholders about the fact that the work will go to the end with or without violence, in spite of the public opposition?

3. In case of failure of the work how are the share holders to recover their swms? What precautions have been taken by the company to finish the intended scheme?

4. Is there any term in the contract between the Government and the company about the recovery of the sum in case of failure of the scheme?

5. Is it justifiable to take money from the share holders only to fight with the just claims of their brethren in the Mulshi Peta.

6. Is the company still paying lavishly the European Engineers and otter officers of the scheme of the company?

The Company is not bound to give answer to questions of the individual share-holder was the answer received by me from the company. Yours, etc.

G.N. DATOR.

MERAJ Nov. 18.

Death occurred on Saturday, at Hyderabad of Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam Mansukhani B.A., LLB., a well known lawyer of Karachi, who was an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the Karachi Hindu constituency, member of the Karachi Municipality for many years, and on the Port Trust, The deceased was aged 54.

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Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Government of India have published the report of the Indian Sugar Committee. The report is a long one covering over 600 pages, and certain sections of the report make very interesting reading. The report begins with introductory observations on such subjects as, "India in relation to the world's sugar supply;" the world's production, the world's consumpton, etc. Part I of the report is devoted to agriculture, part II to the manufacture and part III to the industry and its organisation. By one of their terms of reference the Committee were directed to review the position of India with reference to the world's sugar supply and to formulate recommendations for the improvement of that position. On this point the Committee offer some comments and give in appendix 2 a series of tables showing the yield per acre of cane and beet-sugar in the various sugar producing countries of the world together with figures of the world's production and consumption of sugar. The most striking fact demonstrates by these statistics is the extraordinary low production of sugar in India per acre compared with that of the other main cane growing countries. The average outturn of sugar in India during the 5 years ending 1918-19 has been 1.07 tons per acre as against 1.96 tons in Cuba, 4.12 tons in Java and 4.61 tons in Hawaii. The only 3 countries besides India which contribute more than half a million tons of cane-sugar to the world's supply. The report further observes that the position of India is really much worse than these figures indicate. It is for instance, remembered that by far the largest part of the sugar produced in India is in the form of Guar which is in reality merely concentrated cane juice and contains all the molasses that exist in the juice whereas the statistics for other countries refer only to sugar from which the bulk of the molasses has been separated in the process of manufacture. The extent of this difference can be gauged from the fact that whilst cane sugar from other countries yields on the average 90 per cent. of refined sugar Gur does not yield more than 50 per cent. of refined sugar, the rest being molasses and waste. In actual sugar India's production per acre is thus less than one-third that of Cuba, one-sixth that of Java and one-seventh that of Hawaii. The great scope for improvement is therefore evident in view of the enormous acreage under cane in India which represents nearly half the cane area of the world. Even a small increase in the acre outturn of Gur will have far-reaching effects in improving her position as sugar producing country. In Chapter 17 of the report entitled "The Probsem" the Committee have clearly brought out what ravages are worked on the industry by crude methods that are employed in the manufacture of Indian sugar. They say that of the total quantity of cane sugar produced in India 99 per cent. is turned out primarily as Gur or Rab against only 1 per cent. produced direct from the cane as factory sugar. In Gur manufacture 34 per cent. of the Sucrose in the cane is lost or inverted compared with the results obtainable by an up to date sugar factory. The Committee calculate that this means for all India a loss of 1,068,960 tons of Sucrose. Sugar factories in India mainly owing to the inefficient millings lose on an average about 29 per cent. of the Sucrose in the cane as compared with the results obtainable by an up to date factory. The Committee calculate a loss of 10,534 tons of Sucrose.

With regard to the tariff question relating to sugar the Committee in their report observe that the present tariff combined with ocean and railway freights should provide ample protection to the Indian sugar industry but if the question of general policy is not meanwhile investigated the particular case of sugar should be reconsidered when normal conditions are restored. A quantitative duty is preferable to an Ad Valorem duty but the present time is not opportune for the change. On the question of Imperial preference the report says that the only part of the Empire which would benefit from an Imperial preferential rate on sugar imported into India is Mauritius and that sugar can therefore only play a very minor part in any general scheme of Imperial preference. If Imperial preference is adopted generally it should be adopted in favour of Empire sugar by means of proportionate reduction on the present tariffs.

India has a capacity for consumption of 748,544 tons of foreign sugar and she finds over 15 crores of rupees to meet her additional sugar purchases from abroad. As India's production of refined sugar is at present only 177,569 tons it is clear that there is ample scope for many times the number of factories now working in India. The prospects before the Indian sugar industry is very hopeful as it can choose the most favourable parts of the country for the supply for many years to come and with the increase of duty on foreign sugar it is especially high time for capitalists to devote their time and attenton more and more to the developing of the industry on a sound and scientific basis.

THE PETROL SHORTAGE.

For a long time past there has been a persistent cry about the petrol shortage in Bombay and the Government of Bombay have been trying to answer it in one vague way or another without directly facing the real point at issue. The Western India Automobile Association and the Motor Traders' Association have sent repeated representations to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. They have emphasised among other things that the petrol shortage causes not only serious inconvenience to the public but substantial loss of revenue as it implies reduced imports of cars, tyres, parts and accessories which are now subject to 20 per cent. Import Duty. They have also stated that the petrol controlling Companies should not be allowed to exploit the natural wealth of India to the detriment of the people of India. The attention of the Government was also drawn to this shortage of petrol by a leading commercial Association of Bombay and as a means to remedy this evil two recommendations were made, namely, that a system of Rationing be instituted with regard to the exports of petrol from India and that a duty be levied on the exports of petrol from India. The Government of Bombay in their usual manner informed that body that the suggestions recommended by it were carefully considered but as the required increased supply could be otherwise arranged no purpose would be served by restricting the foreign exports. The Government stated that petrol supply was sufficient in the ports of Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and areas served by them and the main reason for the shortage in Bombay was the absence of bulk petrol storage and of landing facilities of bulk petrol, the latter difficulty not having yet been surmounted. The Government believed that a largely increased supply of petrol could and would be secured for Bombay without restricting the exports. Arrangements were being made to increase the supply from Madras by an extra 50,000 gallons per week and the oil Companies aimed-at supplying the extra amount from Calcutta very soon. In addition efforts were being made to secure or have constructed petrol tank railway wagons which would further facilitate the supply. These assurances from the Government so far as they are on paper are satisfactory no doubt but it is yet to be seen when the bulk petrol installation at Bombay and the construction of the petrol tank railway wagons will be completed to the general satisfaction of the public.

THE INDIAN STEEL.

A new Company The United Steel Corporation of Asia Ltd. with a capital of 20 crores of rupees has been registered in India by Messrs. Bird and Company of Calcutta and Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company, Limited, of Sheffield and London. The combination is reported to be a strong one. The firm of Messrs. Bird and Company, of which Lord Cable is the head, control and manage a large number of the best Indian collieries. Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company, Limited, are the well-known British firm of steel-makers, Engineers, and Shipbuilders and in this corporation they have to act as technical advisers and are to be responsible for the designing and erection and staffing of the works.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1921.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	10 88
Sakel	20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — Jan.	16 52
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — March	16 59
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — May	16 38
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Jan.	15 99
New Orleans 10 a.m. — May	15 94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 14
Jan.	10 07
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 12
Apl	—
May	10 13
June	—
July	10 07
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	10 03
December	10 05
January	10 10
February	10 11
March	10 11
April	10 11
May	10 11
June	10 09
July	10 08
August	9 96
September	9 91
Oct.	9 88

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	17 85
Dec.	18 08
Jan.	18 20
February	18 38
March	18 50
April	18 55
May	18 60
June	18 60
July	18 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 17th Nov 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
M. G. N. I Oomra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 19th Nov. 1921.

Total in Sight	4,803,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	447,000
East Indian " "	195,000
American " "	4,694,000
Other " "	332,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	29,000
" " Forwarded	700
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	8,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	167,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	275,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 17th Nov 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	33,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 63
" " " Mar.	16 68
" " " May	16 58
" " " July	16 23
Spot Cotton at New York	17 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan	16 10
" " " May	16 13
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	68 3/4

New York, 18th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	52,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 70
" " " Mar.	16 74
" " " May	16 85
" " " July	16 25
Spot Cotton at New York	17 30
Spot Cottoo at New Orleans	16 80
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 19
" " " May.	16 12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quqality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 21st Nov 1921

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York — Jan.	17 25
Future at New York — Mar.	17 22
Future at New York — May	16 95
Future at New York — July	16 87

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. — Jan.	10 49
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. — Mar	10 48
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. — May.	10 46
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. — July	10 40

London, 21st Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/4 Dull
Bar Gold	5/2/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 19th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/4
" 2 months hence	38 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying.	Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 21st Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	169 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Sellers	18 3/4
" Tone Steadier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value	25/6
" Months Jan.-April Paid	26

New York, 21st Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	398 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 21st Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 75
In Germany	1 085 00
In Italy	96 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 11
Christiana	28 28
Amsterdam	11 85
Switzerland	21 28

Liverpool, 21st Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	10 87
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakella	20 75

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 19th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan-Feb. Sellers	46/6
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan Feb. Value	47
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
Tone :—	
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	1,758,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk Value	£ 15 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	£ 8 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Value quiet	£ 16
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Buyers	£ 14 1/2
Tone :- Steadier.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 9/16
Copper Brasiers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	53 1 2
Govt. Securities 3%	48 3/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 103 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov	10 3/4
Tone :—Steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19,6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	£ 19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar Sellers	20/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Nov. 22.

The Marwari Bazar to-days opened in the morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 443 and declined to Rs. 436. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 433. The opening rates for Oomra December-January were 378 and declined to Rs. 370. For March the bazar opened at Rs. 372 and for Bengal the rates were 311.

Our market for ready was closed yesterday but it opened to-day with a quiet falings.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	435
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	307
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	376
Do. March	371

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	435
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	311
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	372
Do. March	369

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

2-30 p. m. Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 0
Bank Demand	1-4 1/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1,4 1/2
For. Demand	365
American Dollars	377
Hongkong Dollars	205
Shanghai	..
Japan	178
Singapore	174

Market—Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-30 p. m 22nd Nov. 1921.

Beady.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teaseed, Black	55 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0
Jawa	65 0 0
Groundnuts	52 0 0
Mowrasced	6 8 0
Castorseeds	36 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 6 3
Linseed May	12 11 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	9 10 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	....
Teelseed, Black	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	....
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	....
Mowrasced	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 10 0
Cottonseeds Ready	40 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 22.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-6-6.
Bars Gold forward 29-6-6.
Bars silver ready 97-11-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-8-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 97-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/8.
Tone of Exchange quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 370.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 366.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 178.
On Japan Bank's buynig 60 D/st D P 171.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 293.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 174.
On New York Bank's selling D D 377.
London Gold ready s. 102-11.
London silver ready d. 39-4.
London silver forward d. 38-14.
Tone of silver quet China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 3.99½.
French Exchange Frcs. 55.90.
Italian Exchange 96.50.
Swiss Exchange 21.30.
Belgium Exchange 57.30.
German Exchange Mrks. 11.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
3½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/82.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market opened strong, but closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 1128, By. Cotton 1720, By. Dyeing 1745, Bradbury 1250, Century 1020, Cent. India 4400 x.d., Colaba Land 2366, Coorla 3200, Crescent 670, Carrimbhoy 1645, David 1550, Edw. Easoon 670, Fazulbhoy 1670, Finlay 1520, Gokak 230, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 712/8, Jamshed Mfg. 59½, Kasturchand 1480, Kohinoor 3155, Madhavrao Scindia 370, Meyer Sassoon 420, New Great 1190, New City 900, Pabani 1302/8, Pearls 1060, Phoonix 1075, Premier 225, Planet 335, Shapurji 437/8, Simplex 932/8, Standard 2650, Swan 1360, Swadeshi 4400, Tata Mill 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 145 pr., Bt. Burma pct 13, B. Tramway 130, B. Flour 1660, B. Steam 285 x.d., Bundi cement 41, Ind. Cement 335 x.d., Katni Ord 270, Katni Defd 1400, New India 19 Tata Iron Ord 81/4, Tata Iron Defd 287/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 71/4, Tata Iron N. Defd 225. Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 90 and Scindia 10.

COLOUR MARKET.

Nov. 22.

Owing to rioting in the city there was no business done. All the four days the market was closed. The work has been resumed to day but in absence of actual business passing no fluctuations can be marked in the market.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.954
Temperature of Air	degrees	80 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.4
Dew Point	"	67.5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	"	89.9
Minimum do do	"	74 0
General direction of Wind (from midnight to midnight)		E,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	171

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	28th Nov.	m 10 4	27 1
		11 2a	29 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	28th Nov	m 4 20	10 0
		4 21a	15 1

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AND TAKE

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BIG SCORE OF PRESIDENCY

RHODES PLAYS ANOTHER BIG INNINGS

The Presidency made their position quite secure yesterday when they knocked up the big score of 482 for 8 wickets and then declared. The order of cricket throughout was high and Rhodes, Beart and Hirst gave exhibitions of batting which will not long be forgotten. When stumps were drawn on Monday the Presidency had scored 248 for 5 wickets. Rhodes and Hirst being at the wickets at the time. Continuing this morning, they soon settled down and the score rose till it had just passed the third century when Hirst was hit at a ball of Warden's, and, the ball rising in the air, gave B Kapadia a chance of bringing off a catch. Hirst, who was responsible for 62, gave a free display of batting and had hard luck being out in the manner in which he was just when he was well set. Beart joined Rhodes, and then began some extremely interesting cricket. Rhodes fairly restrained himself, though he did not fail to punish a loose race, but Beart, after a slow start, let himself go and gave a refreshingly free display. It was evident that the Parsis were feeling the effects of the long stay in the ruff, for the fielding, which at any stage was smart, became most slack and runs were given away indiscriminately. The batsmen secure in their position were taking things easy, and many a time walked across instead of running. The twos went up at a quick rate and it was not till the total had reached 464 that the partnership was at last disolved. Rhodes crushed an off-ball of Parekh's and was caught behind the wicket. Rhodes was at the wicket for just under six hours, and in scoring 183 gave last one chance and that a difficult one in the steps. His score was 151. He played an exceedingly fine innings and only made two bad strokes during his long stay at the crickets. His batting was a revelation and Indian cricketers should learn a lot from it, particularly how not to raise a ball and how to place. Stileman joined Beart and created a flutter for the eighth wicket, adding 18 runs to the score before Parekh got behind Stileman's defence. At this stage with the score of 482 for 8 wickets, the Presidency skipper applied the closure, Beart carrying out his bat for 71. Beart had some luck in getting his runs, but played a fine innings altogether. The partnership between him and Rhodes realised 157, which was the biggest of the innings.

With a big task before them the Parsi started their innings, and after a bad start recovered thot. At the end of day's play they had scored 66 for one wicket. Elchidana and Gandhi were responsible for the recovery, and though slow batted well.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The match was resumed at 11-5 a.m Hirst and Rhodes, the over night not outs, coming out to face Parekh and Bhappoo. Parekh opened from the Gymkhana end, Hirst conceding a Maiden. In Bhappoo over, both players cut him for a single each, and 250 appeared, the score being 248 to start with. Warden relieved Parekh after the latter had bowled an over. Two more single by Rhodes brought his 90 up. From the start the players were none too gentle with the bowling and Hirst cut and placed as he liked. 260 appeared ten minutes after the start, Hirst getting all the requisite runs. He chopped away Bhappoo for four and immediately afterwards off drove him for a brace. Runs were coming in at brisk rate 270 appearing two minutes after 260 and 280 even sooner, for Hirst lifted Bhappoo for six over the leg boundary the ball landing on the Islam Gymkhana tent. Hirst reached his half century, Rhodes wanting only a couple of runs for his century.

Driver relieved Bhappoo whose bowling had been a bit too costly. The change had the effect of checking the flow of runs Rhodes reached his century at 11-45 a.m amidst applause after batting for 3 hours and 40 minutes. Both batsmen seemed going in for another century between them The placings of both batsmen were charming, Hirst briging off nice singles with fine leg glances notwithstanding two fielders that quarter. Hirst hit Warden to the leg boundary in fine style. Rhodes added five to his century and 300 were telegraphed at 11-50 a.m. after the side had been in for a little over four hours and thirty minutes. Soon after 300, however, the international partnership came to a close. Hirst tried lift a slow delivery from Warden, mishit the ball and was caught by B. Kapadia. The Rhodes and Hirst partnership realised 107 runs, Hirst subscribing 62 which included six fours and one six. Hirst played with refreshing freedom and scored his 34 much less time than he did his 28 on the first day. (307—6—62).

Beart filled the vacancy. A number extras were allowed at this stage. Chang was made in the bowling Parekh and Darawalla relieving Driver and Warden. There was some fast scoring at this stage, the runs accumulating very quickly indeed. The fielding was very loose, most of the runs being in the form of fours and 25 extra were allowed! 350 appeared at 12-40 p.m and 360 at 12-43. Bhapoo relieved Darawalla on the eve of lunch and Beart hit him to the boundary amidst applause. When the lunch interval was taken, the total stood at 374 for six wickets. Rhodes and Beart having 140 and 20 respectively. Rhodes is good enough for sixty more runs and it would really be in keeping with expectations if he scores his second century in the afternoon.

AFTER LUNCH.

Rhodes and Beart resumed batting at 2-0 p.m. Parekh opening from the Pavilion end. Rhodes scored a single off this over and on crossing over hit Warden, who bowled from the other end for three. A couple of byes added to these brought 380 up. The runs came in singles, but steadily enough. After Rhodes had reached his century and half, the score being 390. Rhodes gave a hot chance to Driver in the slips which was not only not accepted but was allowed to cross the boundary. A couple of singles later Beart brought the total up to 400 by sending Parekh to the boundary with a pretty leg glance. Rhodes' life at this stage as his subsequent scoring proved, prolonged the Presidency inning by about 30 minutes and correspondingly lessened the chances of a Parsi Victory.

Beart cut Parekh for four, the runs which it brought being the most attractive part of it, though, for if Warden were little more quick Beart would have been dismissed at 35, the total score being at this stage 413. Thus both batsmen were given lives when they were well set and were allowed to continue on a partnership which proved to be prolific, indeed, having realised in the end not less than 157 runs.

Rhodes now reached 170 in a fitting manner by lifting Warden over the ropes, into the public galleries, this being his first six. Beart showed himself up to the game by hitting Parekh to the leg boundary for four and immediately afterwards reached his half century by lifting the ball, off Warden, over the tents, on to Wandby Road. The game was very exciting now, the batsmen hitting out almost at every ball. It was evident that the batsmen were trying sixe's and not four's. Rhodes twice again tried to lift the ball over the boundary, each time the ball falling a little too short, the third stroke, especially, pitching only a foot inside the boundary at the reporter's tent. Beart, similarly, tried the same stroke. He, however, sent the ball right into the hands of Gandhi, who was standing just at the long-off boundary, but the latter failed to hold him, conceding a four in addition. Rhodes was soon after out to a smart catch by B. Kapadia behind the wickets off Parekh. Rhodes piled up the big score of 183, which included 12 four's and one six. His was a great innings, indeed, and though there was nothing *brilliant* about his game, it was absolutely 'so lid.' He was at the wicket for more than five hours, and almost up to the last his game was fault'ess. From the way he was going, it was reasonably expected that he would reach his second century, before the innings was declared.

Stileman came in, and the score rose less rapidly. 470 were registered ten minutes after he came in. Beart being used to the bowling lashed out again and 480 were registered soon after. A single more and Stileman was dismissed, Parekh getting behind his defence. The Presidency score stood at 482, Beart, not out, having 71 to his credit. The latter batsman played with great enterprise, especially during his partnership with Rhodes. Though his game was not quite devoid of chances, his score of 71, which was rattled up in about as many minutes, included seven four's and one six. Srifice it to say that his partnership with Rhodes realised as many as 157 runs.

With two wickets in hand, the Presidency declared their innings closed at 3-15 p.m. with a total score of 482.

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Capt. J. H. Parsons, st. B. Kapadia b Parekh	40
T. Parker b Warden	2
A. L. Hosie b Warden	29
W. Rhodes c B. Kapadia b Parekh	183
Comdr. C. B. Fry st B. Kapadia, b Driver	44
F. G. Travers (Capt.) b Parekh	6
G. Hirst c B. Kapadia b Warden	62
Capt. Beart not out	71
E. F. Stileman b Parekh	10
W. H. Cummings and J. H. Boyd, did not bat.	
Extras	35
Total (for 8 wkts.)	482

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. S. Warden	72	22	141	3
B. S. Bhappoo	21	2	73	0
J. Parekh	37.5	5	127	4
P. Daruwalla	17	1	66	0
D. Driver	18	2	40	1

PARSEES BATTING.

First Innings.

With the huge score of 482 to make the Parsees came in to play at 3-40 p.m. sending in Driver and Elchidana. Hirst opened to Driver from the Gymkhana end, the over going without a run. Beart bowled from the other end. Elchidana opened the account with a four off Beart and followed it up with a single. The same batsman, on crossing over, cut Hirst for a single. But Hirst's next ball captured his first wicket beating Driver completely before the latter had got a single run. (6—1—0.)

Gandhi joined Elchidana, who glanced Hirst to what seemed a boundary but Royd, by smart fielding, turned it into a single The left-hander was playing in vigorous style and finely cut Beart to the boundary the ball going just a few inches overhead of Travers. If a slightly taller man, like Parsons, were in the slips, there might have been another story to tell. Elchidana again elicited applause by driving Beart to the boundary. The players were more gentle with Hirst's balls. A few singles more brought 20 on the board at 4-10 p.m. At 4-15 p.m. the total score was 23 for 1 wicket Elchidana and Gandhi having 20 and 3 respectively.

Singles were the order and the period from 20 to 30 runs was very dull. Rhodes now took over bowling from Beart and Elchidana cut his third ball for a brace. The scoring became slower still with the change. Gandhi scored a three off Rhodes and a single by Elchidana off Hirst brought forty up on the board. These ten runs occupied fully twenty minutes.

Hirst was now relieved by Royd, Gandhi conceding a maiden over, and Elchidana doing the same to Rhodes. Gandhi drove Boyd to the boundary soon after and scored three more off his next ball with a fine leg-glance. Rhodes conceding two singles in his next over, fifty appeared on the board at 4-50 p.m., one hour and ten minutes after the start.

Five o'clock only saw four runs more, which included, two byes. Hirst now received Rhodes who was transfered to the Gymkhana end. Stonewalling again set in. After some time, however, Elchidana dispelled the monotony a bit by a splendid cut for four off Hirst and added a single off the same bowler. Sixty was telegraphed just before closing time. A couple of singles and Gandhi elicited applause by driving Hirst to the off boundary. This brought the Parsee total to 66 at 5-15 p.m., when stumps were drawn for the day. Elchidana and Gandhi have to their credit 36 and 23 respectively. Elchidana has so far acquitted himself very well, and with Gandhi, who also did well against the Mahomedans, should go far towards improving the chances of his side. The match, will be continued to-day at 11 a.m. as usual.

Scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.

D. D. Driver b Hirst	0
J. Elchidana batting	36
S. Gandhi batting	23
Col. K. M. Mistry, (Captain), J. S. Warden, B. Bhapoo, D. K. Kapadia, B. Kapadia, P. Daruwalla, K. Irani, J. Parekh.—To bat.	
Extras	7
Total for 1 wicket	66

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Nov. 22.

The following are the results of the Association football matches to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 3, Manchester U. 1.
Blackburn Rovers 1, Birmingham 1.
Bolton Wanderers 1, Arsenal 0.
Cardiff City 2, Everton 1.
Chelsea 1, Bradford City 0.
Liverpool 4, Middlesbrough 0.
Manchester C. 6. W Brom A. 1.
Newcastle U. 2, Sunderlland 2.
Oldham A. 1, Huddersfield T. 1.
Sheffield U. 3, Preston N. E. 0.
Tottenham H. 1 Burnley 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 0, The Wednesday 2.
Bradford 1 Fulham 2
Clapton C. 1, Rotheram C. 2.
Coventry C. 0, Leicester C. 0.
Derby C 1, Bury 0.
Hull City 1, Leeds United 0.
Nottingham F. 1, Port Vale 1.
South Shields 2, Bristol C. 0.
South Shields 2, Bristol C 0.
Stoke 0, Notts County 0.
West Ham U. 4, Barnsley 0.
Wolverhampton W. 0, Crystal P. 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern.)

Darlington 4, Lincoln C. 2.
Hartlepools U. 0, Durham C. 1.
Rochdale 0, Grimsby Town 2.
Southport 3, Halifax Town 0.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern).

Brighton and H. A. 2, Queen's Park R. 1.
Bristol Rovers 2, Reading 0.
Exeter City 2, Gillingham 2.
Luton Town 3, Swansea T. 0.
Millwall 0, Swindon T. 0.
Northampton 1, Watford 0.
Norwich C. 0, Brentford 0.
Plymouth A. 0, Merthyr T. 0.
Portsmouth 4, Newport C. 3.
Southampton 6, Charlton A. 0.
Southend U. 3, Aberdare 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians 2, Clydebank 3.
Celtic 3, Queen's Park 1.
Dumbarton 4. Clyde 1.
Dundee 2, Albion Rovers 0.
Falkirk 2, Aberdeen 1.
Hamilton A. 1, Hibernians 2.
Hearts 1, Raith Rovers 1.
Kilmarnock 4, Motherwell 0.
Morton 1, Rangers 2.
Partick Thistle 3, St. Mirren 1.
Third Lanark 2, Ayr United 0.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from the first April to the Fifth November, 1921, Amounted to Rs. 4779 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores and the results of 31 weeks given above have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 261 lakhs. The results for the week ended 5th November, 1921, show the decline is due to both coaching and goods earnings being below normal.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Following Lord Ronaldshay's speech at yesterday's Bengal Legislative Council, there was a lengthy discussion, when after obtaining an adjournment, Sir Ashutosh Chowdhri moved how recurrence of interference with business, as took place on the 17th instant might be prevented. It was discussed for two hours in which more than thirty members took part. The whole House agreed that hooliganism should be put down. The European members supported drastic and repressive measures for its suppression, while the Indian members thought that the present law was sufficient to cope with the situation, and opposed repressive measures. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Official and Personal.

Sir Ali Imam, who is still far from being well, has been advised to take two months' leave. Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk will act for him as Council President.

ON THE BRINK.

CONCILIATION THE ONLY WAY.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS.

The Third Thana District Conference opened here yesterday at 3 in the afternoon, about 700 delegates and about 1,500 visitors being present, including 100 ladies. Mr. Sarangpani, the chairman of the Reception Committee having welcomed the delegates, Mr. Jaykar was elected President. Messages regretting inability to attend and expressing good wishes for the success of the Conference from Mahatma Gandhiji, Mr. Patel. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others were read out. The President reviewed the political situation and emphasized the tremendous success of the principle and policy of Non-Co-operation, as was evident from the great awakening in the country. He then suggested various changes in the Congress programme, which had, he said become inevitable in the interest of surer success of the movement. The Subjects Committee was then formed. The session was resumed this morning.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar, in the course of his Presidential Address said:—

To the educated man, who takes a prominent part in Indian politics, the movement of Non Cooperation is no doubt an attitude of the mind and not so much a programme or a creed. He realises that it is "the reply of a self-respecting nation to the century-old insolence of bureaucratic imperialism, culminating in the Punjab tragedy." He is aware that its potency lies in its revelation to him of the "hidden power of a living freedom from within," that it calls upon him to discover this power, to grow more and more conscious of it and to feed and nourish it by daily acts of strength of renunciation and sacrifice in the quest of his ideal. He knows that the movement recognises no short cuts to independence through half-hearted concessions of contemptuous niggardliness.

There is great scope for the spread of these principles amongst the literate classes, some of whom yet look askance at this movement. Two important causes have been helping to push forward this movement; (1) the adamantine attitude of the British Government, (2) the comparative failure of the Reforms, as I shall show below. Government are helping this movement by their increasing irresponsiveness to public opinion.

WHERE SAFETY LIES.

A cool and dispassionate view of the present unhappy situation would reveal to Government that safety lies in an early conciliation of the popular temper. But instead of adopting such a wise and beneficent course Government have elected to enrage the popular mind more and more by their repressive and provoking policy. Malabar, Dharwar, Matiari and Chandpur have been daily adding to the peoples' resentment. Some ray of hope dawned on the situation about the time H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left our shores, which was more or less synchronous with the arrival of the new Viceroy. His liberal antecedents, his great reputation for truth and justice and his magnificent achievements in America filled India for some time with hope. But with the passing of the period from April to July, the psychological moment, when the people would have cheerfully responded to a generous gesture of conciliation on his part, has gone by. With every additional utterance he delivers, the expectations formed by some of us who had seen him in England in the heyday of his power and popularity, have gradually disappeared, and now we feel as if we stood on the brink of some terrible catastrophe the precipitation of which appears to be prevented by the restraining hand of Mr. Gandhi alone.

FAILURE OF REFORMS.

The Reforms have divided the people into parties, with greater hostinty and bitterness than ever before. In the case of some of men conviction has been strengthened by an alliance with self-interest; so that we have now to witness the pitiable spectacle of Government embarking on a policy of repression with a greater consciousness of strength than before. Many denials of popular rights have been perpetrated under the sanction of the Legislative Bodies, established under the Reform Act. Many compromises of popular claims have taken place, which are a triumph of the tact and skill of the Bureaucracy. The machine of Government feels to-day stronger than before in withstanding popular claims, because of its alliance with the non-official element. The hereditary animosity, long lying dormant, between the Brahman and the non-Brahman has been revived and most successfully exploited and we are now witnesses to the sad spectacle of beneficent measures, like the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions and the larger employment of Indians in the Judicial line, being defeated with the aid of the popular vote. The Act has most successfully broken up and divided the people of India by blending territorial electorates with class representation and a special Consultative Chamber for the Princes along with double-chambered legislature. The fate of the Oudh Rent Bill in another part of India would reveal that the Act had not ushered in a millenium, as some had fondly imagined.

One effect of the Act, which was heralded with greater expectations, is the possibility of mutual friendship and respect between Indians and Europeans, by reason of common ideal of citizenship and a common endeavour to attain it. How far this hope has been actually realized, beyond mere words, will be obvious, *inter alia*, from the tone of the debate in the Imperial Legislature on the Resolution relating to the deletion of the several sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, according favoured treatment to the European in this country. That debate will serve to show that the leopard has not changed its spots; it has only glossed them out of sight. The Reforms atmosphere does not appear to have made any substantial difference in the arrogance and love of power of the official classes, who are still prone to regard and treat Indians as a conquered race, specially created by Providence for purposes of British exploitation. The scandals of the Bombay Development bear ample witness to this temper.

NEED FOR REVISING OUR PROGRAMME.

It is, therefore, clear that most of the ancient evils of British Rule in this country exist in various forms under the Reformed *regime*, and, in this fact, lies the need for pushing forward the present agitation in an intensified form. The principles and the policy of the movemen are substantially sound and have achieved unexpected success. But, with every month that has passed, the need has been felt in many quarters of revising and adjusting the programme in the light of previous experience. When dispassionately judged by such experience, it will be fond that some details of the Congress programme have not achieved the acoected success; on the contrary, they have formed weak links in the chain. When these items were undertaken, they evoked a large volume of adverse criticism in the ranks of Congress workers. Many of them have, no doubt, subordinated their differences, out of loyalty to the main cause, and quite a large number, out of their esteem and regard for the personality of the selfless and saintly promoter of the movement. But, notwithstanding this admirable display of loyalty among Congressmen, the fact remains and has to be reckoned with, that many items have proved unsuccessful and perhaps act in consequence, as a clog on the movement. The soreness, which some of these details have caused, still remains and is operating to divide some from others and makes them lukewarm or unwilling to throw their whole heart into this movement. If these co-workers of ours could be placated by a revision of the Congress programme, so that most of the earnest-minded workers for the cause could substantially agree to its adoption, it would be a great advantage. And herein, perhaps, lay the chief merit of the amendment moved by Mr. B. C. Pal, which was rejected by the majority at Calcutta. Taken at its highest our success has not gone much beyond what that amendment would have made possible. It would have had the further advantage of retaining within our ranks many of our former associates, who are, at present, either lukewarm or hostile.

When once the necessity is recognised of revising the programme in the light of these comments, which are being made throughout the country, it will not be difficult to find out in what directions the programme has not achieved the expected success and the reasons for the same. For instance, the boycott of schools and colleges has not succeeded and even persons, of known and undoubted loyalty to the cause complain that the action of Congress workers has caused more harm than good. They concentrated too much on the disruption of existing institutions and less on the creation and maintenance of new ones on "National" lines. They forgot that a student cannot be left idle in the street and and that, if the Congress must call him out, it can only be after it has provided for him a good substitte.

Our ban on lawyers has, likewise, not attained much success. Few lawyers, whose sacrifice of their practice has added strength to the Congress cause, have responded to the call. Litigation has not gone down in Bombay, on the Original Side, it has very much increased. The prestige of British Courts, in *Civil* Suits between an *Indian and Indian* has not been destroyed and cannot be so easily destroyed; for, ordinarily, this variety of legal contests is not much coloured with injustice as political trials are.

We have already departed from the original rigour of our provramme A non-co-operator can now compete at Municipal elections. He can offer advice to Government in or outside private interviews. Non-co-operator Papers do report the proceedings of the Legislative Bodies, comment on them, and suggest remedies for the benefit of the Government. Scarcely a non-co-operator now-a-days speaks without referring to gubernatorial utterances and orders in Council ments on the policies of Government, suggesting remedies as he goes on with his comments. Several lawyers in Bombay, who are still in practice, are now allowed to occupy prominent places as speakers at non-co-operation meetings. This is as it should be, for we cannot afford to ignore in despise, in the stinted state of our resources, the co-operation of any honest worker prepared to make a sacrifice commensurate with his capacity. This is all done now silently and as a concession. My plea is for making the programme so wide, elastic and natural, as to turn these concessions into acknowledged rights. Why set up ascetic standards unpractical tests, and unnatural bans which may often let in the dishonest but keep out the honest man, whose co-operation, even with a difference, is often worth having. The programme may become theoretically less perfect, perhaps logically less consistent but it will certainly be more natural, real and effective.

SUGGESTIONS.

Now that experience has proved that some parts of the programme have not succeeded, as expected, being exactly those on which disagreement prevailed, we are pleading for a revision of the programme so as to make it comprehensive, elastic and real. Coming to details, I may mention a few instances of which, in our opinion, a modification is desirable. This is only a plea for re-consideration. The exact form of the modfication must be left to future discussion. I would, therefore, suggest as follows:—

(1) That foreign propaganda, so summarily put an end to at the last Congress, be resumed and, if possible, extended within proper bounds. The Indian view has to be put forward before the civilized world. This is an urgent need of the hour. The Government are doing it from their own point of view, and we ought to do the same from ours.

(2) That the time limit be abandoned,

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Senate Meeting, University Hall 5-45 p.m.
Ordinary General Meetings of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Tata Power Co., in Navsari Building, at 3 p.m., 3-20 p.m., and 3-40 p.m. respectively.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Aden Zanzibar Cable has now been restored.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 21st instant was 125 as against 127 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 attack from plague and 1 death from influenza.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

Owing to the unfortunate disturbances in the City, the Charity performance of the Tableau and Indian Music, in aid of the Khulna Relief Fund, which was to take place on Saturday, the 26th instant, has been postponed.

CHARKHA DEPOT.

For the convenience of the public, a branch of our Charkha depot has been opened from the 22nd November 1921 in the Meghji Vallabhdas Building, Cow Lane, Mugbhat, where Charkhas and all other necessaries regarding them can be had. Hardspun yarn also will be bought there.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Students of Bombay National College, School of Science are strongly requested not to attend the College for the whole week due to present situation. The college will be opened on Monday the 28th next week and students are wanted to be present at 9 a.m.

SION CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of all the residents of Sion will meet today at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. Jogbakar's bungalow opposite Railway Station. Mr. Velji Lakhamsey will preside. Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Maykar and others will address the meeting. All are requested to be present in Khaddar dress.

G WARD CONGRESS VISITORS.

It is proposed to fix one special camp in the Khadi-Nagar at Ahmedabad, for the Congress Visitors of G Ward. Intending visitors from this District are therefore requested to send in their names to this office before Sunday the 27th instant.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Sabha will meet today at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Cavel Morarji Hall, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the annual general report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1921.
2. To elect office-bearers for the ensuing year and any other work that the chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 23rd November 1921 at 11-30 o'clock.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 25th November 1921 at 11-30 o'clock.

THE CUTCHI CLUB.

At the request of Seth Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas nearly 75 members of the Cutchi Club had been at Versova on Sunday the 13th instant. The members went to see the ship building yard of Sheth Gopaldas where Indian steamers are built which run between Cutch and other bunders. At 4-30 p.m. all went to the Dacca and got in s.s. "Bhuj" and had a short voyage near Godhbunder. After meals at night all departed for Bombay thanking Seth Gopaldas for the entertainments.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The election of the three delegates from this ward to the Ahmedabad Congress will take place on Sunday the 27th instant in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) Voting papers will be given at the polling booth.

Instructions to voters—(1) Voters must be the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee alone and must not belong to any other Congress Committee at the same time. (2) The election shall be by a single transferable vote i.e. each voter shall have only one vote and he shall place figure 1 in the voting paper against the name of the candidate, who is his first choice and then indicate his further preference by placing figures II and III against the names of other candidates whom he wishes to be elected if the candidate I likes best cannot use that election vote.

The following members have offered themselves as candidates for election:—

Messrs. S G Banker, M G Bhandare, P H Dalal, F J Ginwala, Baban Gokhale, M R Jayakar, D B Kolhatkar, K L Modi, M C Modi, C P Nanawaty, Y V Nene, R S Padbidri, K B Sangziri, H P Thackersey, R G Tripathi, R B Vaidya, R Venketram, Mrs. Avantikaba Gokhale.

WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending November 19, viz, 790 was 1 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 41.94. The figures for the 47th week of 1920 was mortality 838 and death-rate 44.36 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 712 and death-rate 37.80.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death-rate in the 47th week would have been 34.93.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 285 against 8 and 279 respectively in the preceding week. The notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 178 were among infants under one year of age. 31 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera and smallpox were absent during the week. Plague causing 1 attack.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 311 against 511 in the 47th week of 1920 and 494 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 23, 1921.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

During the last two or three days this office has been deluged with letters and statements from correspondents belonging to all communities—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and Christian—giving harrowing details of excesses perpetrated by the hooligans and the turbulent elements of different communities. Numerous individuals belonging to all communities have visited this office in person with their tales of woe and shame. Having carefully gone through these letters and having heard the accounts narrated to us, we are satisfied that many of these letters and statements throw valuable light, from different standpoints, on the unfortunate happenings during the last few days and, in ordinary circumstances, it would be most unfair and prejudicial to public interest to withhold their publication. But, after mature deliberation we have come to the conclusion that the most paramount public interest—namely, the preservation of peace and promotion of good-will and harmony among the different communities—demands that all controversy should be hushed, and that, consequently, the publication of such correspondence will only have the result of reviving and perpetuating unpleasant memories which, in the interest of city and the country, must be obliterated from the minds of all citizens, to whatever community they belong. Peace, having been restored, must be preserved. It can only be preserved in an atmosphere jealously fostered and tenderly nourished by the practice of the noblest of all rules of human conduct—"Forgive and Forget."

Amazed and disgusted as we have been by the bestial orgy of the last week, we have faith enough in the essential unity of the Indian nation to believe that it was all an accidental affair and had not behind it any deep-rooted feeling of communal animosity or bitterness. In fact, the essential unity of the Indian nation was demonstrated by the small but symbolic gathering which met yesterday under Mahatma Gandhi's presidency. No single individuals have done more to foster and preserve the national unity of India than Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Mahatma Gandhi. To the Parsi community the country owes much, and the city much more, but no service of that community has been greater than that it produced two of the three greatest nation-builders of India. Every patriotic Indian, be he Hindu, Muslim, or Christian, therefore, always cherishes an un-utterable feeling of gratitude to this small community. This is a point which we earnestly urge upon our Parsi brethren to bear in mind what time they reflect on the unfortunate events of the last week. To our Hindu and Muslim brethren, who may be inclined to dwell on the recent acts of reprisal by some Parsi hooligans, we appeal to recall that it was the excesses committed by the hooligans of their own communities which mainly provoked these reprisals. But that is not all. They have, as we said on Monday, by reason of their number, a special responsibility of protecting the minorities and, having regard to this responsibility and the natural human fears of the minorities, they must adopt an attitude of generous forgiveness and forgetfulness towards the deeds of the latter.

The last week has been a nightmare to every thinking citizen. But, as Mr. Natarajan said at yesterday's meeting, out of evil doth good come. We—Christians, Parsis, Muslims and Hindus—are all members of one family. An evil genius of mischief kept many of us apart and at strife for a few days. Let us as members of a happy family forget the momentary strife and separation, and live again together with mutual forbearance, harmony and love. What hurts any of us must hurt all of us. Therefore, it is to the interests of all of us, that is, to the interests of the great country to which we are all proud to belong, that we must, each one of us, regard it as his or her sacred duty not only to forget all that has happened during these four or five terrible days and forgive for any wrong done to him or her, but to make active efforts to preserve good will and harmony among all communities. Some say: "We are Indians first, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians next." Others say: "We are Hindus, Muslims Parsis or Christians first, Indians next". In our opinion, the distinction is meaningless, because both views amount to the same thing. For, true religion can never conflict with true patriotism. They are one. The country demands that you love all your countrymen as your brothers and live at peace with them. There is no religion which does not make the same demand. So it was that Mahatma Gandhi wrote the memorable words in his appeal to the men and women of Bombay: "There is only one God for us all whether we find him through the Koran, the Bible, the Zend Avesta, the Talmud, or the Geeta. And he is the God of Truth and Love. I have no interest in living save for proving this faith in me." There is only one God for us all. . . . . And there is only one country for us all. . . . . Let us then—Christian, Parsi, Muslim and Hindu—be worthy of them both.

INTERNATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the re-funding bill by a majority of 82 votes in a house of 316. If the Senate adopts the bill, all hope of an early end of the wasteful War debts as between the nations of the world and of a speedy recovery of the international trade activity, which alone can stave off the impending world disaster, will disappear. Under this bill the power of making arrangements about the debts due to the United States from the erstwhile Allies in the European War is vested in the Secretary to the Treasury, assisted by a small Committee, for a period of five years. The governing clause of the bill provides that no portion of the debt can be cancelled except by payment, and that no debtor Government can tender the bonds of any other Government in payment of its own debts. Hitherto the interest on this debt was allowed to be funded, and the indebted nations had enjoyed a valuable though precarious respite from immediate pressure by this arrangement. In May next that respite is also to be ended. It may be that America will not press immediately for payment. It may be that the example of the United Kingdom making the first payment of the arrears of interest will help to restore confidence in European credit. But the fact nevertheless remains that should this bill become law in its present form, the freedom of action enjoyed by the Executive will be very considerably restricted and the economic recovery of the world correspondingly delayed.

Those, who have courage to stare unpleasant facts in the face, have alreeady realised the hopelessness of the bankrupt European Governments being ever able to fulfil their huge obligations to the United States as they mature. According to the English papers received by the last mail, two such authorities as Mr. McKenna and Mr. Asguith, the one speaking in the United States the other in England, have both developed the identical theme before their audiences that the Allies' war debts must be cancelled. On the eve of the Washington Conference, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated any reference to this grave economic question in connection with the agenda of that conference, and for the present, therefore, the matter has been excuded from its purview. But this ostrich-like policy must not be allowed to signify anything more than the utter inability of European statesmen, even those of the principal nations, to produce any effective remedy for the economic revival of Europe without the concurrence of America. And America will not help, judging from all the portents we have noticed, so long as the European militarists persist in crippling German industry by an insupportable burden of their "Reparations." News of Germany, received through English correspondents and, therefore, necessarily liable to considerable discount, suggests an early debacle. It is impossible for Germany to go on making up its ever-interesting deficit by the use of the printing press, by the watering of its currency, and according to the latest telegrams, one of their ablest and strongest business men has been sent by the German Government to confer personally with Mr. Lloyd George, apparently in connection with the "Reparations" problem. French chauvinists might quite possibly perceive in this sane move at a practical solution, another indication of the "Perfidious Albion" and we might quite probably be treated in a day or two to fabrications of the real ability of Germany, all obviously "made in France." But neither French protests nor French indignation should blind us to the urgent necessity for some remedy to steady the world market.

The hope of European Governments to obtain relief without officially acknowledging a national insolvency all round would be well grounded only if the principal Powers agree to make the sacrifice, which would in reality be making a virtue of a necessity, of a cancellation of war debts owed by one European Government to another; a corresponding reduction in the demands for "Reparations"—in which France, the most discontented party, has already safeguarded herself by the Loucheur-Rathenau agreement with German,—and a conversion of the remaining debts, maturing immediately, into long term bonds, secured on specific earning assets of the indebted nation. America might then reasonably be asked to support these bonds, at least, in the case of the weaker or poorer nations by her own guarantees, which would encourage the bonds being readily taken up by American citizens, and thus in a measure alleviate the most urgent problem of the day, even if it does not offer a complete solution.

Notes of the Day.

Forgive and Forget.

Some prominent Parsi Non-Cooperators—ladies and gentlemen—have taken strong exception to some of the statements that have appeared in our yesterday's issue throwing blame on Parsis, which, they affirm, are wholly unjust and likely to cause more unpleasantness. which we all wish to avoid. In deference to Mahatma Gandhi's injunction "Forget and Forgive", they refrain from refuting these statements in detail.

The Prince and Students.

Only a few days ago the Registrar of the Bombay University addressed a letter to the Press in which he gave the assurance that "the address that is to be presented (to the Prince of Wales) is the address by the Senate of the University and not by or on behalf of the students." The Registrar went on to state that "the students are merely invited to be present at the function so as to afford His Royal Highness the opportunity of meeting and conversing with the students of the University." And yet, yesterday, when the Prince paid a visit to the University not only was an address presented to His Royal Highness by the Senate, but some Sanskrit stanzas of welcome and their translation in English were read out before the Prince. It is stated on the printed sheet containing these stanzas and their translation that it is "A welcome accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales endowed with great prowess and splendour, the eldest son of the Emperor George V, by *the students of the Bombay University.*" Seeing that the vast majority of the students of the University were opposed to the idea of presenting a welcome address to the Prince and seeing also that the University authorities, aware of the feeling among students had dropped the idea, those who had arranged to present an address to the Prince on behalf of any body of students ought to have made it perfectly clear to the Prince that it was an address from *some* students only and not "by the students of the Bombay University." And yet, yesterday did any one have the intellectual honesty to tell the truth to the Prince?

Bhavnagar State

Bhavnagar is reputed to be a model State in Kathiawad. It certainly possess some features which distinguish it from other States in Kathiawad. It has a fairly sound judicial system and a tradition of non-interference by the executive in the judicial sphere. The machinery for collection of land revenue, the railway system, and the public works are much better organised than in other States. What is lacking may be summed up as an absence of the spirit of progress, a failure to evolve a policy of ordered development and to respond to the needs and feelings of the people. Examined from this standpoint, the second annual report of the Council of Administration in Bhavnagar does not afford any satisfactory reading. Education is the life blood of a modern State and nothing shows the progressive tendencies of an administration as the nature and extent of the provision of educational facilities for all classes of the people. Between 1918 and 1921, Bhavnagar, however, shows a slight falling off in the number of educational institutions maintained or aided by the State, and there is a corresponding decrease in the average monthly number in the rolls. While expenditure on all other Departments of the State, for instance, the Imperial Service Troops, the Infantry and the Police, has increased considerably, educational expenditure remains practically stationary. The expenditure during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 2,28,653 as against Rs. 1,21,977 spent in 1903-04. Constituting, as this does only four per cent. of the total expenditure of the State—equal to the proportion existing in 1903-04—it is wholly inadequate, particularly when it is observed that there has been during this long period of twenty years practically no addition to the educational facilities available in the State and that the growth is due to the increase in the salaries of the teachers. That the people of the State are anxious for educational progress is evident from the success of several private efforts like the Sanatan Dharma High School or the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan. Under such favourable conditions, it is indeed a matter for regret that the Council of Administration do not have in view any well-defined policy of educational development. Such indifference towards such a matter of vital importance to the community as education does not augur well for the future development of the "model" State in Kathiawad. Turning to an equally important aspect of the life of the people, medical relief and sanitation, we find the same apathy and neglect. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 1,15,000 as against a lakh spent in 1909-1910 showing that there cannot have been any substantial improvement in the provision of amenities of life in the Municipal area. There are, it may be mentioned, no local boards or village panchayats in the State.

Policy of Inaction.

The bulk of the revenue of the State is obtained from the land, the other important sources being the income from the Railway and customs. The land revenue policy of the State has certainly been liberal and elastic, but the manner in which arrears have been allowed to accumulate to a serious extent does not reflect any great credit on those entrusted with the administration and neither the State nor its agriculturists can make any real progress with this incubus of heavy arrears of revenue and tagavi dues. What the State seems to need is not a policy akin to "wait and see," but a comprehensive and constructive policy comprising the early settlement of the outstandings, the revision of the revenue statement, the reorganization of the revenue department and the provision of finances for the development of agriculture. The cooperative credit societies which number nearly 389 exist merely in name, and do not appear to serve any useful purpose in rural economy. The Cultivators' Amelioration Fund started by the late Maharaja appears to have been used for the ordinary expenditure of the State and has been written down from Rs. 22,94,570 to the miserable sum of Rs. 88,567. A Department of Agriculture has been created but is still in its infancy. On the other hand, lands have gone out of cultivation, the arrears of land revenue accumulate, the standard of life of the agriculturist remains the same, and the most important industry of the State continues neglected. Along with the expansion of the revenues from land, the State if it is to be developed must tap additional sources of income. It is true that the Railway system of the State has been extended by the opening of branch lines, but the revenue from it is proportionately high because no heavy expenditure has been incurred on renewal of stock and materials and the standard of efficiency has not improved during the last quarter of a century. It is doubtful if in any other direction the State has assisted in the development of trade and industries. The revival of handicrafts, the introduction of new industries or the active promotion of indigenous cottage industries like spinning or weaving has received no impetus from the State. The thorough dredging of the port, the provision of godown and other facilities, the supply of capital to local traders and merchants are not attended to with the zeal which their importance merits, and as a consequence the cotton trade formerly passing through Bhavnagar has practically vanished. Although other merchandise passes through Bhavnagar, the city has now ceased to be the commercial centre of Kathiawad. The moral for the Council of Administration is clear. The future developments of Bhavnagar is not possible without the expansion of its revenue. Such additional revenue can be derived from the growth of trade, commerce and industries, and hence the Council of Administration should if they are true to its trust provide facilities and financial help and actively foster industrial enterprise.

FISCAL COMMISSION

RETALIATION.

IV*.

(BY AN ECONOMIST.)

In discussing the question of protection for Indian industries the Tariff Commission appear, from the questions, which they have framed, to be most keen to get the witness' views on the question of retaliation by other countries. In so far as India can attack them, other countries are already able politically through their own Government to protect their interests and no country in the world is exposed to the attacks by India in the manner in which India is exposed to everybody else's depredations. If India, therefore, levies a duty of 100 per cent. against any particular article, say on clocks which can be manufactured in India, why should the bogey be raised of the United Kingdom, Germany, France or any other countries immediately coming and levying duty against what India has to export, viz., hides, oil seeds, tea, coffee, jute, wheat, manganese ore, etc.? But if the Government of any other country was stupid enough to levy a duty on foodstuffss or raw materials exported from India in retaliation for a heavy duty on import of clocks by India, who would suffer? The duty would have to be paid by their own people. If as an argument we can assume that they prohibited the importation of hides from India altogether, several of their factories would go out of work and could only be worked if they purchased hides from other markets which we may call xyz. If they purchase hides from other markets, India would sell to those countries, who were purchasing their hides formerly from xyz. The total supply of raw hides in the world would not be diminished and, therefore, the market and other conditions for India would not be necessarily bad and the bogey of retaliation which is now raised is merely to confuse issues and to raise the prejudices of those people in India at present engaged in growing or enjoying raw products which are being exported. Taking another case in which the question of retaliation might arise, supposing a duty was levied on the importation of boots, belting, saddlery and other articles made of hide and supposing this duty was of 150 per cent. within two or three years of the levying of this duty, provided the continuance of the duty is morally assured, there would arise in this country numerous new concerns and vast extensions from existing factories which would provide to all those people at present engaged in raw hide trade a vastly improved local market on the spot If as a retaliation against the levy of 150 per cent. duty on the import of articles made of leather, the people of the United Kingdom or the United States retaliate and levy a duty a 150 per cent. on the importation of hides from India, what would be the consequences? Who would suffer thereby? The price of hides to the factories of the United Kingdom and the United States would be so considerably increased that such a course is practically inconceivable. If, however, such a course is adopted, the price of English and American manufactures would be so considerably increased that any chance which these countries had in the Indian market before would be altogether destroyed and a very wide market would be secured for hides produced in India inside the country, where they would be paid cash down and saved from all the horrors and dishonesties associated with the survey and sale of exported stuff from India in the foreign centres. Retaliation by foreign countries in the matter of raw material should only be done by them where they are assured of an alternative cheap source and such alternative cheap sources cannot arise in a day, with the result that no serious fears should be entertained so far as Indian interests are concerned. If any country in the world was mad enough to penalise the purchase of foodstuffs for their own population and if it also penalises purchase of raw material for their own population out of sheer vindictiveness against legitimate efforts of India to build up her own industries, it might be left to the tender mercies of the leaders of their people who would know where the shoe is pinching and who would, therefore, stand stoutly against it. Retaliation is more to be feared if the imports from different foreign countries are treated in a different way as the advocates of imperial preference are suggesting.

Dumping.

The Commission have shown the wisdom of anticipating that those countries who are at present supplying India with manufactured goods, including the United Kingdom, would not view with equanimity the attempts of India to build up her own industries and would probably resort to the usual methods of destroying competition, viz., dumping. Dumping, as a phenomenon, has not been infrequent in the economic warfare of nations. It implies that having secured enough profits either in the home market or otherwise on a portion of the output of industry, the balance of the output is to be sold at cost or even at below cost for a short time in order to put rivals to a great loss and to continue the same scheme for a year or two or even three years in order to ultimately send into liquidation rival concerns and to destroy the fabric of their trade and of their connections. Having done this, they would screw up the prices and attempt to recover the lost ground. What would India do if this was attempted by foreigners? The Commission is asking this and the Commission is fearing this. The reply, however, is extremely simple.—India would adopt the same measures and tactics as those adopted by foreign countries to safeguard themselves aginst this sinister method of attack. Our tariff system will be sufficiently elastic so as to permit of immediate action and India will take a leaf out of the latest law passed by America which gives the Executive Government power of complete prohibition of certain goods, which, in their opinion, can be produced in the

(Continued on next page.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 7, 10 and 13 respectively.

PEACE AGAIN

PEACE RESTORED.

FORGIVE AND FERGET.

DUTY OF LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A wave of Passion, Prejudice and Panic has swept over Bombay since the 17th instant sinking all sanity, harmony and, in some cases, humanity in this city. It has brought in its trail disturbances, damage and destruction, which have been most painful and baneful. It has grieved the Him to fast, till the wave has subsided and heart of Gandhiji the most. It has led the peace is restored. He has summoned a Conference of leaders of all Communities — Hindu, Moslem, Parsi and Christian. His appeal to all to *Forgive and Forget* has been duly responded, and they have all decided to make Friends. By now. tram service has resumed. All the mills and workshops have been working this morning. There is perfect calm all over the City. Today: But the leaders must be most watchful. The hooligans that have started this disturbance are not rounded up as yet. They must be spotted and isolated by all peace-loving citizens. The services of the Khilafat, Congress and Parsi Volunteers need special mention. So also the splendid work of Maulana Azad Sobhani Messrs. Chotani, Banker, Desai Patel, Belgamvalla, Bhedwar, Dadiburjor Jehangir Master, Dr. Pauri, Seth Bajaj and others. Mrs. Naidu has gone round like the Joan of Arc. We deplore all loss of life. We regret the damage that is caused. And we must tender all help and succour to those that have suffered. To-day, the injunction of India's greatest man is *Forgive and Forget* and it is hoped, that leaders, speakers, writers, workers, and all will observe that injunction and without delay or demur. May Providence befriend Bombay at this moment.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

United States at reasonable price, and which any concern of reputation offers to produce at a reasonable price provided they are safeguarded aginst dumping. The Executive Government in the United Kingdom have secured the power to levy a duty of 33 per cent. or more in the goods imported come from a country with depreciated exchange which enables them to put down their goods in the United Kingdom at below the cost of production in the United Kingdom. If the Government in this country is not so completely out of unison with the industrialists of this country as they have been in the past, quick and efficient action could be taken against any threat or attempt at dumping of goods into India which Indian enterprise tries to produce on the spot.

Revenues.

Those who would thwart the Indian demand for considered protection for her industries have succeeded in securing on the questionaire of the Tariff Commission several questions dealing with the effect of any readjustment of the revenues. In this connection it may be mentioned that the percentage of the total income of the State derived from customs in India is very much lower than the percentage of such income derived in other cousntries, and yet India being less advanced, the suitability of indirect taxation in the fiscal policy of the country is much greater than elsewhere. So far as the growth of revenue is concerned from customs, it is quite certain that enhanced protective duties will mean more money in the coffers of the State. What Indian opinion must try to secure is that this money must be properly used in promoting industries and all such things as would increase the industrial efficiency of the people and in promoting production from the soil, sanitation in rural areas and all such things as would improve the lot of the Indian agriculturists. Not only from this ource but in the returns of larger income-tax from industries that may be established, the larger income-tax from individuals and from the shareholders in those industries who will retain the profits otherwise pocketed by foreigsers in this country, and increased transport returns the reaction on the revenues of the State should be altogether beneficent. The only people whose revenues may be adversely affected would be Indian States. These unfortunate administrative units have to submit to the deprivation of their legitimate share of the customs revenue of the country whereas for administrative machinery,—complicated and altogether beyond the need of their small territory—they have to find money by various methods and various levies not altogether commendable. This problem, however important it may be, is a very mixed one and cannot be considered by the Tariff Commission.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Under instructions from the District Congress Committee. The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation volunteers have commenced picketing of cloth shops at Nai Sarak, Chandni Chowk and Fateh Puri since this morning. Over two hundred volunteers are parading in part of the piece-goods market disuading prospective buyers of foreign cloth and proclaiming that is is *haram* to buy *biati* goods.

"GOOD COMETH OUT OF EVIL."

BASIS OF PERMANENT BROTHERHOOD.

MAHATMA GANDHI BREAKS HIS FAST.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE LEADERS.

The quiet which was a feature of yesterday continued during the night, and morning broke with the resumption of traffic everywhere in the city, with all the mills working as usual, the trams plying, and the city presenting no sign at all of the storm that had swept over it last week. The men of all communities are thankful for such an early, and we believe permanent cessation, of the madness which overtook some of their turbulent elements. The Workers for Peace, who without rest and without respite, have been working these few days at considerable risk to their personal safety—some of whom lost their lives and many of them have been injured in the attempt to restore peace and order—could be seen late last evening at Mahatmaji's residence thanking the given of all good for crowning their efforts with success. Friends—Non-Co-operators and Co-operators alike—Parsis and Mussalmans and Christians, and those physically far removed from us like Mr. K. T. Paul of the Y. M. C. A. and Mr. Hamlin from Australia, who accompanied Mr. Natrajan were busy going the round especially of the disturbed quarters of the city and all profoundly were anxious now that peace was restored Mahatmaji should break his fast. Mahatmaji smilingly thanked them for their anxious solicitude and promised them that if the day dawned next morning with quiet everywhere in the city, he would most gladly break his fast along with them who he trusted would meet at the friendly gathering of the representative men of all communities who were invited the next morning to meet and partake of a repast, to express their thankfulness for the restoration of peace and their confidence that the conditions of Union between all the communities they representated were, so far as it was humanly possible to say, permanent ones.

This meeting met on Tuesday morning at Mr. Talyarkhan's bungalow, at 8-30 a.m. Gladness had at last replaced the gloom over the faces of those who met there and there was a touching solemnity about the proceedings which none could fail to notice. There were Hindus like Mr. Parsotamdas Thakoredas and Mr. Menmohandas Ramji, Mussalmans headed by Seth Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Parsis including Messrs. Modi, Adenwala, Vimadalal, Christians, Indian and European including Mr. K. T. Paul and Mr. Douglas. Mr. Das with Mrs. Das and his daughter, Mrs. Saroladevi Chaudhrani, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, and Mr. Venkatappya were the honoured guests who have come to Bombay for the meeting of the Working Committee which meets here on Tuesday evening.

Mahatmaji opened the proceedings by asking Seth Chotani to address the meeting on behalf of the Mussalmans. Seth Chotani in a very affecting speech assured Mahatmaji and the friends assembled that there was absolutely no rancour or ill feeling among the Mahomedans for any other community, that every one regretted the happenings of the past few days, and that he was sure that they were nothing but a passing storm in the way of a nation bound to achieve its progress. He hoped that the peace that was restored was permanent, and was delighted to feel that God had enabled friends of the different communities to meet together to express the feelings of brotherhood that subsisted between them.

He was followed by Mr. Parsotamdas Thakoredas, who was especially invited to speak, representing as he did the Co-operators and with whom Mahatmaji was anxious that amity should be established on as sure a foundation as between the different communities. He payed a tribute to Mahatmaji, and said that much as he differed from him he would never cease to respect and reverence him. He regretted that discipline which characterised the nations of the West, and which he had an opportunity to notice during his recent sojourn in England, was sadly lacking amongst his countrymen, and it was that thing which was at the root of the disturbances. He would not hesitate to say that that discipline was lacking even among the educated section of the public, and now that thank God the sad chapter had closed he would asked Mahatmaji and the friends to concert measures as to how these disturbances could be made a thing of the past. He harked back to the Hindu-Parsi riots of 1894 and said that he was deeply ashamed such riots repeated themselves after such a period which should have found the two communities more closely welded together. He wished all assembled there could reach the rowdy elements in their respective communities and succeed in winning them over.

Mr. H. P. Modi who followed said he did not claim to represent the Parsis, but so far as he could voice the Parsi feeling he would say that there was nothing but thankfulness for the closing of the sad chapter that darkened Bombay's annals. The thing for which they were especially thankful was that peace and order had been restored by the concerted efforts of members of all the communities, and not by the bayonet or baton of the military and the police. That was an index of the fact that they had regained control over their people which they seemed to have lost some days ago. He hoped that the morning's meeting would mark the conclusion of a permanent peace between all the different communities of Bombay.

Mr. Natarajan who followed, in a brief but very touching speech said that he was sure that good cometh out of evil, and only out of evil, and he hoped that the days of Peace that now follow the feud or storm would be the precursor and foundation of a permanent fellowship and brotherhood between different communities.

Mr. Paul in a felicitous speech laid stress on certain important points. He said that it was God who had made India distinctive in certain respects, one was the lack of homogeneity, and it was God who wished all the heterogeneous elements to live in peace and brotherhood. Without that peace and brotherhood it would be impossible to reach the goal of freedom. He was sure that in the variety of affairs which claimed their attention, there were certainly some wherein inspite of their differences they could meet. If politics could not be a common platform some thing else want to be, if religion could not be a common platform there would be surely be something else. He felt that social service was one such platform whereon they could all meet together inspite of their differences. After all the index of the sureness of work was the capacity of men of different views working together in amity and brotherhood. He concluded with saying that the worker's efforts which were fortunately crowned with success should not cease with that day, but that they should still continue going round the city and try to win over by loving service the rowdy element which was as permanent a part of the body politic as anyone else.

Mr. Douglas who followed next said in a neat little speech that though he claimed to represent none but himself, he had no doubt that the Christian community were no less thankful than the others that peace was restored. After all he said the unknown was the terrible, and no stone should be left unturned to bring about a better understanding and better knowledge between the various communities.

Mr. Karandikar speaking on behalf of the Marathi speaking public assured the audience that the relations of that community continued to be as sweet as ever before with the Parsis and Christians.

MAHATMAJI'S ADDRESS.

Mahatmaji then addressed the meeting in Gujarati. We have pleasure in presenting our readers with an English abstract of the speech prepared by Mahatmaji himself:—

Friends it delights my heart to see Hindus, Mussulmans and Parsis and Christians met together in this little assembly, I hope that our frugal fruit repast of this morning will be a sign of our permanent friendship. Though a born optimist, I am not in the habit of building castles in the air. This meeting, therefore, cannot deceive me. We shall be able to realize the hopes of permanent friendship between all communities, only if we, who have assembled together will incessantly strive to build it up. I am breaking my fast upon the strength of your assurances. I have not been unmindful of the affection with which innumerable friends have surrounded me during these four days. I shall ever remain grateful to them. Being drawn by them I am plunging into this stormy ocean out of the one of Peace in which I have been during these few days. I assure you that inspite of the tales of misery that have been poured into my ears, I have enjoyed Peace because of a hungry stomach. I know that I cannot enjoy it after breaking the fast. I am too human not to be touched by the sorrows of others and when I find no remedy for alleviating them, my human nature so agitates me that I pine to embrace death like a long-lost. Dear Friend, therefore, I warn all the friends here that if Peaces is not established in Bombay and if disturbances break out again and if as a result they find me driven to a still severer ordeal they must not be surprised nor be troubled.

If they have any doubt about Peace having been established, if each community has still bitterness of feeling and suspicion and if we are all not prepared to forget and forgive past wrongs. I would much rather that they did not press me to break the fast. Such a restraint I would regard as a test of true friendship.

I venture to saddle special responsibility upon Hindus and Musalmans. The majority of them are Non-Co-operators. Non-violence is the creed they have accepted for the time being. They have the strength of numbers. They can stand inspite of the opposition of the smaller communities without Government aid. If, therefore, they will remain friendly and charitable towards the smaller communities all will be well. I will beseech the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews to bear in mind the new awakening in India. They will see many coloured waters in the occeans of Hindus and Musulman humanity. They will see dirty water on the shore. I would ask them to bear with their Hindus or Musulmen neighbours, who may ill-behave with them and immediately report to the Hindu and Musalman leaders through their own leaders with a view to getting Justices. Indeed I am hoping that as a result of unfortunate discord a Mahajan will come into being for the disposal of all inter-racial disputes.

The value of this assembly in my opinion consist, in the fact that worshippers of the same one God we are enabled to partake of this harmless repast together inspite of our differences of opinions.

We have not assembled with the object to-day of reducing such differences, certainly not of surrendering a single principle we may hold clear but we have met in order to remonstrate that we can remain true to our principles and yet also remain free from ill-will towards one another.

May God bless our efforts.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Vimadalal thanked all Hindus and Musalmans for having co-operated to protect the lives and property of Parsis.

The meeting ended. The friends partook of the fruits and sweetmeats served them and dispersed at about 11 a.m.

THE FORCES OF VIOLENCE.

HOW TO STERILIZE THEM.

BY HEART-UNION--NOT PATCHED-UP PEACE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO COMRADES.

Late last evening Mahatma Gandhi issued the following manifesto to his co-workers:—

Comrades,—

Past few days have been a fiery ordeal for me and God is to be thanked that some of us have not been found wanting. The broken heads before me and the dead bodies of which I have heard from unimpeachable authority are sufficient evidence of the fact. Workers have lost their limbs or their lives or have suffered bruises in the act of preserving peace, of weaning mad country men from their wrath. These deaths and injuries show that inspite of the error of many of our countrymen, some of us are prepared to die for the attainment of our goal. If all of us had imbibed the spirit of non-violence or if some had, and the other had remained passive, no blood need have been spilt. But it was not to be. Some must, therefore, voluntarily give their blood in order that a bloodless atmosphere may be created so long as there are people weak enough to do violence, there will be others weak enough to seek the aid of those who have superior skill or means for doing it. And that is why the Parsis and the Christians sought and received the assistance of the Government, such that the Government openly took sides and armed and aided the latter in retalatory madness and criminally neglected to protect a single life among those who though undoubtedly guilty in the first instance were the victims of he unpardonable wrath of the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews. The Government has thus appeared in its nakedness as a party doing violence, not merely to preserve peace but to sustain the aggressive violence of its injured supporters. The police and military looked on with callous indifference whilst the Christians in their justifiable indignation deprived innocent men of their white cap and hammered those who would not surrender them, or whilst the Parsis assaulted or shot not in self defence but because the victims happened to be Hindus or Mussalmans or Non-cooperators. I can excuse the aggrieved Parsis and Christians, but can find no excuse for the Military and the Police for taking sides. So the task before the workers is to take the blows from the Government and our erring countrymen. This is the only way open to us of sterilizing the forces of violence. The way to immediate Swaraj lies through our gaining control over the forces of violence, and that not by greater violence but by moral influence. We must see as clearly as daylight that it is impossible for us to be trained and armed for violence if active enough for displacing the existing Government some people imagine that after all we could not have better advertised our indignation against the welcome to the Prince than by letting lose the mob frenzy on the fateful seventeenth. The reasoning betrays at once ignorance and weakness—ignorance of the fact that our goal was not injury to the welcome and weakness because we still hawker after advertising our strength to others instead of being satisfied with the consciousness of its possession. I wish I could convince everyone that we have materially retarded our progress to our triple goal.

But all is not last if the workers realise and act upto their responsibility. We must secure the full cooperation of the rowdies of Bombay we must know the millhands. They must either work for the Government or for us, i.e., for violence or against it. There is no middle way. They must not interfere with us. Either they must be amenable to our love or helplessly submit it to the bayonet. They must not seek shelter under the banner of non-violence for the purpose of doing violence. And in order to carry on message to them we must reach every millhand individually and let him understand and appreciate the struggle similarly we must reach the rowdy element, befriend them and help them to understand the religious character of the struggle. We must neither neglect them nor pander to them. We must become their true servants.

The peace that we are aiming at is not a patched-up peace. We must have fair guarantees of its continuance, without the aid of the Government and sometimes even inspite of its activity to the contrary. There must be a heart-union between Hindus, Mussalmans Parsis, Christians and Jews. The three latter communities may and will distrust the other two. The recent occurrences must strengthen that distrust. We must go out of our way to conquer their distrust. We must not molest them, if they do not become full Non-Co-operators or do not adopt Swadeshi or the white Khaddar cap which has become its symbol. We must not be irritated against them, even if they side with the Government on every occasion. We have to make them ours by loving service. This is the necessity of the situation. The alternative is a Civil War. And a Civil War with a third party consolidating itself by siding now with the one and then with the other must be held an impossibility for the near future.

And what is true of the smaller communities is also true of the co-operators. We must not be impatient with or intolerant to them. We are bound to recognise their freedom to co-operate with Government if we claim the freedom to non-co-operate. What would we have felt if we were in a minority and the Co-operators being in a majority had used violence against us. Non-Co-operation—cum—non-violence is the most expeditious method known in the world of winning over opponents. And our struggle consists in winning our opponents, including Englishman, over to our side. We can only do so by being free from illwill against the weakest or the strongest of them, and that we can only do by being prepared to die for the truth within us and not by killing those who do not see the truth we enunciate.

I am,

Your grateful comrade,

M. K. GANHI.

Nov. 22.

LAWRENCE STATUE & MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A Punjab Government press Communique states when Mr. Gandhi last visited Lahore a telegram was despatched by the "Associated Press," which appeared to represent him as having advocated the removal of Lawrence's statue by forcible methods. The Punjab Government thought it improbable that Mr. Gandhi had given such advice, and he was asked to confirm or contradict the message. A telegram has now been received in which Mr. Gandhi says that he certainly never said anything asking or expecting the people to remove the statue by force.

ORDER RESTORED.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL.

Everything is quiet in the city. The streets have regained their normal busy appearance. Most of the mills are working, after a compulsory closing of five days. Most of the liquor shops, again, are open—except, of course, those that were burned down, or had to throw away their liquor supply. The nervousness of the people has vanished. The tramway service is in full swing. With the termination of the trouble and the holidays, even the Fort has its busy appearance. There is, of course, the military guard in some parts of the town, but that is only as a matter of precaution. Even the volunteers have disappeared.

Every moment numbers are added to the death roll, and everyday the list is growing. Some forty-six people have lost their lives as a result of the rioting and shooting. There are 22 Hindus dead; 18 Mahomedans; Parsis 3; 1 European; 1 Indian Christian and 1 American.

CORONER'S COURTS.

FURTHER CASUALTIES

Mr A. R. King, Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Abdul Rehman (12) who was found lying wounded at Falkland Road and the Junction of Grant Road on the 17th instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Enquiries showed that the deceased was working in a tea shop. A riotous crowd was throwing stones and doing damage with sticks on the day in question which made it necessary for the troops to open fire.

Abdul Aziz a Taxi Driver deposed that he saw the deceased lying on the road at the corner of Grant Road. He was bleeding from the arm and had injury on the head.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to bullet wound in the brain.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a wound resulting from a shot of a gun fired appounity by a soldier at rioters.

RAMBHAGAT JIWAN NANJI.

Another inquest was held on the body of Rambhagat Jiwan Nanji (36) who was removed to the J. J. Hospital from Foras Road on the 20th instant in a wounded condition.

The evidence showed that at Foras Road on the 20th instant troops had to fire on the rioters as a result of which the deceased was wounded.

A verdict of death from a gun shot was wounded.

PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

Since yesterday afternoon at 2-30 p.m. all the military pickets patrolling in motor lorries were withdrawn. This step was taken by the authorities owing to the normal condition prevailing in the city including the mill area.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN SIND.

BEGAN BY A PROPAGANDIST OF N. M. UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR Nov. 22.

Mr. Ghulam Hyder one of the National Moslem University propagandists in Sind was summoned to present himself at the Collector's Court which he empatically declined to do and declared that he adopted Civil Disobedience as the first instance from upper Sind. Accordingly he was served with a warrant and taken to Sukkur under bayonneted police escort. He was abundantly garlanded and accorded uprorious reception at Shikarpur and Sukkur stations. He confronted the situation with admirable courage and bravery, delivering speechs outside the Court and advising the people to foster Hindu Muslim unity and Swadeshi.

ADDRESS TO PAPAL DELEGATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

A large and distinguished gathering, including the Chief Justice and Lady Mears and High Court Judges, the Commissioner, Collector and a large Catholic community of Allahabad, assembled last evening at the Catholic Cathedral grounds to meet H. E. the Most Rev. P. Pisini, Papal Delegate, when an address was read by Mr. O. M. Chiene on behalf of the clergy of Allahabad. The Diocese was presented to the delegate, who replied congratulating the Bishop of Allahabad on the remarkable progress of the diocese.

The untimely demise of the Maharani Saheba of Sirgaja has plunged the State in deep mourning. She had been ailing for the last two years Her condition, however, grew worse recently and was taken to Benares only a few days ago where she expired on the evening of 20th instant? She was kind hearted and charitable and was much respected by all the people to the State.

IN PEACE LIES STRENGTH.

PAINFUL NEWS FROM BOMBAY.

"DAILY HERALD" DEPLORES

INDIA TO SET WORLD AN UNIQUE EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

Labour organ the "Daily Herald" deplores the painful news from Bombay, and appeals to both the sides for peace and forbearance. The journal says that the Non-Co-operators in India have the chance of setting the world a great and an unique example of shewing strength and wisdom of absolutely literal passive resistance. It is deplorable and disastrous that the Prince of Wales' visit should be made an occasion of hostile demonstration. In peace lies the greatest strength.

INDIA IN TWO MINDS.

"OBSERVER" ON PRINCE'S WELCOME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The "Observer" in a Leading article, remarks that the fervent enthusiasm accorded to the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Bombay has struck the keynote of his Indian visit. Referring to the concurrence of that enthusiasm with the Gandhi demonstration and subsequent rioting, the paper says that thus, for one day, Bombay became an epitome or Indian crisis, which holds the whole Mission of British in India and the principle of their rule at stake. India is still in two minds. She may take the road of unity, consolidation and freedom with responsibility, she may follow it to its goal of partnership in the world's State, with the share of world obligations, above all that of balancing and softening the antagonisms of the East and West; or she may turn in upon herself by accepting fallacious, impracticable doctrine of moral and material self-sufficiency, and bring irreplaceable achievement of two centuries to ruin.

The choice as personified in Bombay on Thursday November 17th, when the Prince with his message of progress and co-operation, points the onward road; while Mr. Gandhi, the unconscious and unheeding apostle of reaction, hatred and confusion, points the other.

HERR STINNES' ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

OBJECTS NOT GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS BUT BUSINESS DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

London.—A flutter of excitement has arisen as to the object of Herr Stinnes' visit. An Official statement has stated that it is not connected with the Government affairs, though the announcement does not exclude the possibility that a meeting will be arranged; and it is understood that one of his objects is to transact a deal in connexion with the aniline dyes.

HERR STINNES' DYES DEAL DENIED.

LATEST STORIES THEREOF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

The endeavours to interview Herr Stinnes at his West End hotel before he proceeded by a taxi-cab to the City, proved to be fruitless, but the papers credit him with an amazing activity this week-end which he spent in London conferring with the business potentates. Following the denial by the chairman of the British Dyestuffs Corporation of any of Herr Stinnes' dyes deal, the latest stories are that Herr Stinnes is seeking to interest the British financiers in a big scheme for developing Russia's wealth and endeavouring to develop his connexion with the Welsh coal trade.

COLLAPSE OF IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN SCHEME.

REPORT DENIED BY P. M. G.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

The Postmaster General denies the statement in the press that the imperial wireless chain scheme has collapsed and says the first two stations at Leafield and Cairo will be completed and working by the end of this year and a commission of experts is engaged in designing the remaining stations. It is expected that the commission will report in a few weeks when construction will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

ON THE BRINK

(Continued from page 5.)

for reasons mentioned in para 25 below.

(3) That the elections to Legislative Bodies, whenever a chance should occur, should be contested perhaps with the limitation, that in the Provinces, unless complete autonomy is introduced, Congress men should not accept office under the present system of Government. This may be, if so desired, made conditional on government agreeing to dissolve the present bodies.

(4) A very large modification of the educational boycott, including the total abrogation of the compulsory part of it. Attention should be concentrated more on the creation of national institutions than on the withdrawal of students as a set propaganda. Side by side with this, an intensive propaganda should be carried on in the Councils and outside, having for its object the popularisation of the Universities by a change of the Act governing them, and also the "nationalisation" of the existing system of state-aided education, so as to bring it into greater accord with the present-day requirements and aspirations of the people. To me, it seems to be such a pity that we have deserted this avenue of agitation, to be feebly utilised by a few persons in the present Councils, struggling against an unsuitable environment. Nine crores, which is nearly the total output on state education, we are not in a position to despise, and it seems wrong to wait for this reform till complete Swarajya is attained, which may or may not be for some time yet. Considerable harm has been done to the cause of education by the exclusion of this avenue of work from the programme of Congress activities. The fate of primary education in the Bombay Presidency will clearly illustrate the point I am making.

(5) A large modification of the ban against lawyers, so as to admit of several grades of sacrifice, from complete abstention from practice to a giving up of the entirely or a part of the earnings. A way should be found for getting as many lawyers as possible to work in this movement, provided they are prepared to give the cause at least a part of their time or money.

Similarly, in the matter of conducting defences in British Courts, some curious departures have come to be made from the strict Congress rule. These departures only indicate that, in its operation, the rule has been found unpractical and irksome. Congressmen are not to engage pleaders nor offer a defence with legal aid. They are simply to make a "statement". A statement is as much an aid to the administration of justice as a lawyers—made defence, and, in so far, it equally supports the prestige of British Courts. Only, it has the disadvantage of being prolix and unconvincing.

DEFENCE IN COURTS.

Who can urge that the long and interesting statements made by the Ali Brothers and their co-accused, in the trial at Karachi were out of place? Yet they had all the features of a lawyer-made defence, as an aid to the Court. The evidence was discussed, legal objections raised, relevancy commented on and the prosecution evidence answered. All this assistance was given to the Court, helping it to arrive at truth and justice, precisely in the same way as a practising lawyer aids judicial administration. Similarly, in the Dharwar trial, the accused, most of whom even the Judge admits in his judgment were probably innocent, were induced, in the name of patriotism, to call no evidence, though it consisted, I am told, of most respectable and convincing testimoney proving their *alibi*. If tendered, it would have clearly proved the innocence of several of these sturdy and patriotic men, whose active services have been lost to the Country. It is now widely acknowledged that self-immolation is not always the best form of self sacrifice, and if the aim of the movement is to deliberately immolate brave men, a better means can be found for such martyrdom than an undeserved conviction in a Court of Law. A still more curious phase of this trial is that the accused called no evidence at the proper time, in heroic disregard of the consequences, and yet, at the close of the trial, as the noose closed round them, they were persuaded, through their spokesman, to enter on a long and elaborate address for the defence, devoid of the support of their untendered evidence, which was as much an aid to the Court, as a lawyer's defence, enabling it to dispense justice and thereby support the prestige of the administration. If a statement is permitted, why cannot a lawyer be employed in Court to make it more convincing and exculpatory? A statement must be based on facts, and those facts become material only when proved. On what rational grounds can, therefore, a statement be permitted and yet the material evidence supporting it disallowed? It is no answer to say that the statement is meant for the guidance of the *Swaraj* Courts when the same are established, for when that eventuality happens, a statement supported by evidence will be any day a bettr help to these Swaraj Courts than a mere statement? It is obvious that no Swaraj Court will liberate a man merely on his own statement, without further inquiry.

KARACHI TRIAL.

The Karachi trial, resulting in the acquittal of the accused persons on the important charge of conspiracy to seduce His Majesty's troops, has caused a deep wound in the prestige of Government. The Jury have further expressly stated that, even in their adverse verdict on minor charges, they have not taken into consideration the religious convictions of the accused. That Government should have ventured upon this prosecution of doubtful utility, in the absence of sufficient evidence of conspiracy, and, contrary, as it is said, to the best non-official advice, was a blunder. It has put a severe strain upon the reputation for circumspection which a Government ought to enjoy. Nor can it be claimed that the law has been vindicated, because, from numerous platforms in the country, the offending words of the Resolution have been repeated with a defiance, destructive of the prestige of Government. The Government could have easily foreseen that the result of the trial would be a political gain to its adversaries. It has largely added to the prestige of the accused. Now that the mistake has been made and is past recall, is it permissible to suggest that it will be an act of wisdom and some atonement for the error, if Government, seeing that they have lost on the important charge which alone was worth pursuing, and, seeing also that religious feelings have somehow got mixed up with the question, will exercise their power, to modify, mitigate or remit the sentences?

PROPOSED CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

After referring to the grievances of Mawlas of Mulshi Petha, Mr. Jayakar concluded by saying:—I shall only remind you in conclusion, that we are on the eve of Mahatma Gandhi undertaking an important part of his programme by starting Civil Disobedience in a district in Surat. It is very difficult to offer any useful comment on this undertaking, because, beyond the general lines, his programme in its detail is not yet before the Country. We can only hope that the resistance to law will not be so undertaken as to be widely interpreted as a sort of charter for general lawlessness. That would be a catastrophe for which the country is not prepared. This seems also to be Mr. Gandhi's opinion, for he has very prudently circumscribed the practice of the resistance with very severe restrictions, involving a moral and economic preparation. To disobey specific orders of Government or their officials, which have no moral sanction behind them or are illegal in their inception, is a comparatively easy matter, fraught with no far-reaching harm to the community. The disobedience, in such a case, commands the moral approval of the civilised community, and ends only by affecting the prestige of the promulgator of the order. But, when a campaign is undertaken involving a wholesale and general defiance of order and authority, forces may arise, which, in the hands of inexperienced and enthusiastic associates or partisans, may reach extreme limits, involving the community in chaos, disorder and possibly violence. Besides, we value at this stage, above every thing else, the personal safety and freedom of Mahatma Gandhi. Rather than rush spremature ly on an undertaking which may involve his removal and restraint his associates, I am sure, are prepared to wait and strive, even beyond the duration of his time limit, for the achievement of the common end. It is of the utmost importance that he should set a proper value upon his personal freedom. He may not value it for his own sake, but his associates do regard it as their best asset, because he is the centre as well as the circumference of this movement. His genius has guided it, his sacrifice has ennobled it and his wisdom has saved it from pit-falls. Our early history tells us that the leader's disappearance from a cause, before it has become self-propelling, is a heavy set back to the movement. Modern India is new to the spirit which he has created. The Country has had only a year's training in his counsels of non-violent resistance—far too short a period for his countrymen to imbibe his spirit, in a manner worthy of his teachings. May we, therefore, hope that in launching on this undertaking he will seriously consider this aspect of the case? We shall, of course, watch his experiment but with concern and solicitude, feeling secure in the hope, created by his magnificent personality, that in his hands the destinies of the country are perfectly safe.

DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tale related by the Madras Correspondent of the "Times of India" is a horrible one. In fact it is without parallel in British Indian history unless it be the Jallianwallah Bagh incident. One hundred Moplah prisoners were crowded into a covered iron wagon and the next morning, as many as seventy-five were found dead from asphyxia. One rubs one's eyes and wonders whether such things are possible in a presidency where Lord Willingdon is the Governor. But we live in terrible times. What fuss they made of the incident in Sind when some soldiers died of heat stroke for want of ice. Questions were asked in Parliament and one or two high placed officers were given the sack. Will any one get cashiered for this dreadful murder—for it is nothing less—of seventy-five poor Moplah! Lord Reading would have us believe that we are living in an era of Justice. Will Justice assert itself and the officers whose criminal folly this dreadful happening is due is made an example of? And what has our friend Mr. G. K. Devadhar to say of this latest exploit of the Malabar officials? His fulsome adulation of them was a bit too early. Yours, etc.

AN INDIGNANT SON OF KERALA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

THE SLAVE MART

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just had a look through your City. I have been scandalized at the way things are run. I have had mobs attack me for daring to breath your microbe-laden atmosphere; saw Grant Road and its infernionic environments and wonder why some of your slave mart women are retailed like remnants at a bargain counter, only these poor creatures are in cages sold to the highest bidder at prices ranging from 4 annas upwards, these are Indian women and children. What are the Non-co-operations doing that they dont liberate the unfortunate captives. The Mahatma might look to this. Oh so pitful, in a whole city full Friends they have none crying at night gruesome the sight Of childred done. Oh you Politchians and posing magicians look at your skum. You Non-Co-Operators And Government Dictators Beware of whats to come.—Yours, etc.

SYTAS F. MARKS.

MULSHI PETH PROJECT.

AN APPEAL TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We are asked to publish the following:—

On behalf of the Mawlas of Mulshi Peta I beg to lay before you for your kind consideration the following facts, which the Directors of your Company have thought it fit to omit in their report for the year ending 30th June 1921.

(1) The Mawlas o Mulsni Peta, before resorting to Satyagrah in April this year had tried all possible means to express their strong disapproval of the Mulshi Peta project, which threatened to deprive them for ever of their beloved ancestral lands and to submerge under water 'the ashes of their fathers and temples of their Gods.'

(2) No notice was taken of their strong protest either by the Company or by the Government. Work was actually started on the site of the proposed dam and lakhs of rupees were spent over Railway, Machinery and other things even before the agreement with the Government in connection with the acquisition of lands had been executed and the Company's licence to supply electrical energy had been granted by Government.

(3) Not only were the just demands of the Mawlas totally ignored by the Company but some of the land-owners were grossly ill-treated and insulted in several ways by the servants of the Company.

(4) When memorials, deputations and other time-honoured methods, used by the Mawlas and their leaders for getting their wrongs redressed had failed they decided to have recourse to peaceful Satyagraha, as the last weapon of the helpless but the righteous.

(5) With the whole of Maharashtra at their back they unfurled the banner of Satyagraha on the 16th of April of this year and in spite of all the provocations and cruel stratagems of the servants of the Company to make them swerve from their campaign of peaceful Satyagrah, carried it on so peacefully and honourably for about a fortnight that Mr. Cameron, the Chief Engineer of the Company had to agree to a truce by which he undertook on behalf of the Company to suspend work of the Dam till the 7th of November 1921.

(6) The truce came to an end on the 7th of November. The Mawlas, finding that the Company is bent on carrying out the Dam with the help of the Government, have, in order to save themselves and their families from ruin, both moral and monetary, decided to restart Satyagrah and carry it on to a successful issue or die in the attempt. They know God and their country is at their back. The Satyagrah starts today, the 23rd of November, 1921.

One last word of Appeal to you. We know, the trust you put in your Directors has been abused by them. We are for the industrial regeneration of India. But we know it cannot and should not come before India attains to the status of a completely self-governing nation. Our battle cry is 'India for the Indians' and not 'India for foreign capital, directly or indirectly.' That the work of the Dam was actually started before the consent of the land-owners was obtained was a blunder. The only way left to the Company is to abandon the project and take lesson in future. We know the Directors are too obstinate to do this and here comes in the part which you can play to your everlasting bliss and glory. You can use your collective influence in making the Directors give up the project and thus earn the eternal gratitude of the Mawlas of Mulshi Peta. We know you will have to suffer a good deal of monetary loss. But that will not deprive you of your means of subsistence. Such is not the case with the poor Mawlas. Their lands are their means of livelihood. Once they are deprived of these they will be nowhere. They have not got the knowledge and the capacity to invest the few hundred, they will get as a compensation for their lost lands, in a profitable manner. The money will be spent in no time, once they find themselves in the whirlpool of all the evils accompanying Western Industrialism, reigning rampant in such big cities as Bombay and others. Compulsary slavery in disguise will be the fate of the Mawlas and their families. We do not want this. And that is why Maharashtra has made this Mulshi Satyagrah a national question of the highest magnitude and has decided to fight it out to the bitter end. Kindly take note of this and act. May God be with you.

Yours sincerely,
V. D. PHATAK,
Secretary, Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal,
343, Sadasheo Peth, Poona City.

TREASURY KEYS OF AMRITSAR TEMPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

As announced in a Communique, dated November 14, the manager of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar presented himself at the temple with the treasury keys in order to give access to all articles required for the celebration of Guru Nanak's birthday on November 15th. He was prevented from going to the treasury of the temple by persons who are believed to have been acting under instructions of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee.

ALLAHABAD ARMY CLOTHING CASES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

In the first of Allahabad Army Clothing Cases, Babu Rakal Das Bose, auctioneer, pleaded not guilty and said the case was due to enmity and grudge on the part of some of the witnesses. Conductor Riley reserved his statement for the High Court.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Weather has again been dry everywhere. The western disturbance has given heavy rain in Persian Gulf and cloud is extending in North-West India.

Forecast:—Few falls in Baluchistan.

EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT.

FAILURE OF ADLY PASHA'S MISSION.

DELEGATES RETURNING TO CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

Persistent rumours that Adly Pasha has failed to negotiate the Anglo-Egyptian settlement, which was the object of his visit to London, are confirmed by an announcement that he and his colleagues are returning to Egypt to-morrow. After Adly Pasha had a final interview with Lord Curzon lasting only half an hour this afternoon a communique was issued by the Foreign Office saying that the delegates were returning to Cairo to report to the Sultan. The proposed agreement drafted by His Majesty's Government and reply of the delegation to it would be published after the Sultan received them.

A later telegram says that Lord Curzon handed to Adly Pasha the draft Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and Adly Pasha handed Lord Curzon a note saying that the agreement as the basis of the draft treaty was impossible, therefore the delegates were leaving London.

BREAKING-OFF OF NEGOTIATIONS.

UNOFFICIAL STATEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS RETICENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

While the official quarters are most reticent regarding the breaking-off of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, it is unofficially stated that difficulty is with regard to the retention of the British military garrisons not only on the Suez Canal, but also in the chief Egyptian towns for the protection of the foreigners and the security of trade. The standpoint of the Foreign Office is said to be that Egypt is at present incapable of self-defence and that the British interests are too closely allied with the Egyptian security for any risk to be taken, but that the Egyptians' claims will be met as fast as the considerations will allow.

ARRIVAL OF AFGHAN PRINCES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

Paris.—Thirty-seven Afghans from Kabul Military College, including Prince Hidayatulla Khan, son of Amir Amanullah Khan and two sons of the late Amir, together with a number of other princes, have arrived here to complete their studies at Vannes Lycee.

NO FRESH LIABILITIES FOR SUPERHOODS.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

The whole Admiralty's decision not to incur fresh liabilities in respect of four super-Hoods is generally recognised as a demonstration of British sincerity in the direction of naval disarmament. Voices are not wanting which regard the step as somewhat premature. The Naval expert are anxious to know if the order for suspension was issued with the advice and concurrence of Earl Beatty.

KARL AT ZUNCHAL

RECEIVED WITH HONOURS BY PORTUGUESE GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

Funchal.—Karl and Zita have arrived here. They were received with suitable honours by the order of the Portuguese Government.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PREPARATION AT JALGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 21.

The East Khandesh national workers and lecturers met at Jalgaon on the 19th instant and after serious deliberation, organised an effective programme to enable at least one Taluka to fulfil the conditions of Delhi Civil Disobedience resolution before the Ahmedabad Congress is held in December. Jalgaon Taluka is selected to begin with.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

SYMPATHIES OF POWERS.

ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 20.
Recd. 12 p.m., No. 22.

Washington.—Baron Descartier expressed Belgium's willingness to participate in all the measures adopted by the Conference to ensure the territorial integrity of China and to furnish her with the means of overcoming her difficulties, Belgium unreservedly favoured the policy of open door and was ready, in accord with all the powers concerned, to consent to a fair increase of the Chinese customs duties, and a gradual abandonment of the rights of jurisdiction as soon as the Chinese Government was able to guarantee the proper administration of justice.

Mr. Balfour emphasised that the British Government had frequently and explicity formulated the principles of open door for China, the integrity of China, and the desirability of leaving China to work out her own salvation and control her own affairs, and substituting, when circumstances warranted, normal processes of law for an extra-territoriality.

Sig. Schanzer said that Italy would support the solutions appearing best suited to assure free development of China and guarantee an equality of footing of nations in the efforts to promote progress of China and commerce with China.

M. Briand said that the French delegation was disposed to consider most favourably the entire Chinese claims, but in order to reach the practical result, each claim must be thoroughly examined.

Van Karnebeek expressed Holland's Willingness to aid China to realise her legitimate aspirations. Senor Dalte associated the Portuguese delegation with the desire for a prosperous united China.

Mr. Sze expressed his appreciation of the united sympathy and friendship of the delegations for China, which would greatly conduce to the success of the Conference.

The Conference has adjourned until November 21st.

ADMIRAL KATO'S STATEMENT.

TO ADHERE TO POLICY OF OF OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

Washington.—An official communique states that at a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee Admiral Kato on behalf of Japan expressed the opinion that China's difficulties were just as much domestic as they were concerned with external relations. He contended that China ought to be left to work out the former.

Japan was desirous of cultivating happy and serviceable relations with China, not influenced by the policy of territorial aggrandisement anywhere in China. He asserted that Japan adhered unconditionally and unreservedly to the policy of open door and equal opportunity in China. China depended upon Japan for the supply of essential raw materials without Japan claiming special rights.

The question of abolition of extra-territoriality was a matter in which Japan intended to cooperate with the other delegations, so as to arrive at an arrangement fair to everybody.

DEVELOPMENT OF AEROPLANE MOVEMENT.

WHAT IT MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

Amiens.—Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson in the course of a speech referring to the aerial bombing of the towns during the war, said that the bombing of London and Paris was bombing of women and children. The development of the aeroplane movement seemed to him to be, on the whole, a development of a movement for killing women and children. Those governing the actions of the world should ponder whether, if they wanted to limit the horrors of future wars, it would not be better to limit the aeroplanes rather than the submarines.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO EARLIER SUMMONING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

A Significance is attached to the summoning of the Ulster Parliament on November 29th instead of on December 13th to which date it was originally adjourned.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke of Atholl has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to late Viscount Sandhurst.

New York.—The Red Star and the White Star lines have reduced third-class fare to Europe by twenty per cent.

The Dreadnought "West Virginia" has been successfully launched at Newport News, and is liable to be scrapped under the disarmament scheme.

CALCUTTA LETTER

BENGALIS WEAR KHADDAR

"MAHATMA THE ONLY LEADER FOR BENGAL."

"STATESMAN" AND "ENGLISHMAN" HIRE BENGALI OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

In many districts of Bengal organised Sabhas are being arranged representing the Mehtar and other communities with a view to give up drink. It is evident that Mr. 'Pussyfoot' after him famous tiffin with the Viceroy, so excellently exposed in the "Bombay Chronicle" by a Britisher in India, has done very little, except dubbing the toddy "soap water". So it is left with the local leaders to organise and give a death blow to the pernicious habit of drink, and thereafter attack the race course which is ruining Bengali morals, impoverishing them to an alarming extent and enriching the turf clubs in India. These are no doubt laudable enterprises compared with the Hartal contemplated upon the Royal visitor landing in India's shore. Mr. Gandhi has already denounced hartals, but some people would, it seems, disobey him. Bengal's with one accord in all the nationalist meetings held throughout Bengal during the past four weeks or so acknowledged Mahatma Gandhi as "the only leader in Bengal" and the vernacular papers of all classes have published the news. No less a man than the Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji has declared in open meeting that fifty thousand college students have boycotted their colleges in Bengal crippling the University treasury! And yet the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" daily assert that N.C.O., has not been accepted by Bengalis.

CUMULSORY WEARING OF KHADAR.

The Lahore Municipality which compelled its European Superintendent of Fire Brigade to wear Khaddar and brought about his resignation is not without followers in Calcutta and Allahabad. Pundit Motilal Nehru gave notice at a Swaraj Sabha meeting recently that the C.I.D., reporters would not be allowed in future except in Khaddar: in Calcutta Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty, Mr. Lalit Mohun Ghosal and others who often hold open air meetings are thinking of passing such an order on C.I.D., reporters who must not trespass into municipal parks except in Khaddar. Municipal parks are public property and not the police's. Those Europeans who have eulogised Mr. Newlands, the Lahore Fire Brigade Officer, for resigning, were stout opponents of Khaddar. They and the Government wont tolerate India's favourite garment, but when Indians cannot tolerate European garments they fly into a rage Evidently the lack of logic is known to them, but there is the question of live and let live under it. If they object to Khaddar, why should we not object to Manchester dhoti?

ALL ROUND POPULARITY OF KHADDAR.

On arrival in Calcutta after an absence of a few months in the United Provinces, I am struck by the change wrought in the City of Palaces: every Burrabazar shop which never dealt in clothes have a supply of Khaddar in a corner. And in many shops khaddar is exhibited side by side with foreign garments. There is nothing to cause despair: Rome was not built in a day, and as Gandhi Maharaj said at Muttra the other day 'it is not he that can give Swaraj within a prescribed period, but it lies with the people to obtain it. In all U. P. cities I have traversed of late, Khaddar reigns supreme even in the grocery shops and oilmans stores. And Abdulla the vegetable stall keeper of Shubzi Mundi Allahabad has kept Khaddar in a basket beside a potato stall. Truth must always be ventilated by the impartial journalist: because that alone can explain the real progress or otherwise. So I must say that Khaddar has not been sold during the past four weeks as quickly as it ought to have been. There is a deep reason behind it: people only wait for their present supply of old clothings to run out. You will see that this winter there will be a rush for Khadi and schools of weaving are springing up with mushroom rapidity in Bengal and the U. P. and hand loom looms large in the Behar and Orissa Province also. Pundit Motilal was to have opened a new school with a golden key in Allahabad Hewett Road. About ninety per cent of U. P. people dare not purchase Bilati clothings now, and the cart processions have been awnspiring: valuable Bilati clothings leaden on carts have been burnt at public meetings on the Diwali day. Bengalis in Calcutta have been wearing Khaddar in an eminent measure, and the reports you read in the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" that the movement is dying out is pure invention. A movement that in their opinion is "rapidly dying" or is "already dead" must not necessitate so much assertion about its death in daily leaders and paragraphs. Its death, like Mark Twin's, is "highly" exaggerated."

WIDER RANGE OF VISION.

Ever since the boycott of the "Statesman" for abusing Lok. Tilak, it has been steadily trying to win back the favours of the Bengalis who patronised it side by side with Europeans. It has even opened an Indian column in which supposed "Indian topics" are written by a Bengali gentleman. But every paragraph is un-Indian, and the avowed object of such a column is to say every time that the Non-Cooperation is dead! The writer is said to have been an "Amrita Bazar Patrica" contributor! Seeing this new departure, the "E. man" has also started a Bengali column which Mahatma Gandhi is ridiculed every day and in which everything that is un-Bengali appears. The employment of of Bengalis to abuse their own countrymen and libel Mahatma Gandhi in Anglo-Indian papers would not have been so ridiculous had not the writers been contributors to nationalist papers. Al this shows that journalism is mostly artificial among Anglo-India, and my friend Mr. Panchkowri Banerji editor of the "Nayak" an extremist journal, was editor of the very moderate "Rai Bahadurish" paper, the vernacular "Bangaali",, and transfer of one journalist from this to that paper always shows that in Bengal a tany rate writings are really paid for, and even a Bengali paper was subsidised by government several years ago to write for Government. Mr. Panchkowree edited two antagonistic papers simultaneously! When cornered he used to show us his abdomen by taking off his coat! The argument is that the compositors and printers who may help a Nationalist paper to-day by serving it, may serve a Moderate or Anglo-Indian paper tomorrow and help in the propagation of incompatible feelings. So also with clerks who may serve antagonistic firms. So also with proof-readers, so also with sub-editors and even editors and propritors in Bengal, not to speak of petty correspondents! Many a free lance stalks by in our news paper offices like gundas to kill anybody on being hired for the time being. Even Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty was an assistant editor on the "Bengalee" staff! But why not go further and quote Sir Surendranath Banerji who preached N.C.O., and boycott a decate back, threw up his Barrackpur Municipal Chairmanship and advised others not to associate with the Government. Little did he then dream of the five thousand rupees. Hired opinion will never convince Bengalis that the Non-Cooperation is dead, or that Bengalis have not adopted Khaddar and N.C.O.

BROADER KHADDAR.

44 inches in the size standard for Bengali dhotis. It is being proposed that henceforth 44 and even 45 should be kept in Calcutta stocks and Bengalis who dangle surplus portion of a dhoti in front would never grumble at Khaddar. Upcountry men do not dangle so much, and neither do they wear dhoti in the Bengali "Dhili-Dhali" manner. As you go up, the Kachhni or back of the dhoti gets shorter and shorter from above Burdwan, and as you descend in Bengal the Koncha or front portion dangles longer and longer: hence even 48 inches is needed in Barisal. Mr. P. N. Guha is a Barisal man, uses 48 inches, and hence has written much against Khaddar.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BENGAL."

Mr. P. N. Guha avails himself of the opportunity of advertising his "now-out-of-print" book "Jaina Dhanga" in which some reference is made to the civil disobedience in Bengal as early as 1906, and asserts, apparently as a new light burst upon the public, that Mr. Motilal Ghose, editor "A. B. Patrika," and Mr. (now thanks Montagu Sir) Surendranath Banerjea were god fathers to the idea! They shouted Bande Mataram in spite of Government orders to the contrary at Barisal (Mr. Guha's home) and Bengals' venerable Minister was arrested. "It will therefore be seen" writes Mr. P. N. Guha "that the invidious distinction of inaugurating both Non-Cooperation and civil disobedience belongs not to Mr. Gandhi but to Babu Motilal Ghose."

That is true: but Mr. Gandhi never claims originality in anything: as Mr. W. W. Pearson writes in the "Asian Review prominently quoted by the "Bombay Chronicle" page 7 7th November "Mr. Gandhi cares not at all for his own personal popularity or position: is unmoved by the criticisms of friends or enemies was obeying the same impelling call which came to St. Francis and to Tolostoy." Mr. Guha will see that Gandhi never hesitates to acknowledge if he is really copying a cooly or a Tolostoy or a Motilal or a Banerjea. If he accepts a ministership, he will readily acknowledge his Himalayan error which Sir Banerjea has not yet done. Therein lies the difference. Before Mr. Motilal Ghose others had tried the same thing at different parts of the globe, and the words may be found in history and dictionary. Mr. Guha's attempt to discourage him is therefore ridiculous and will compromise himself alone.

The boycott of 1905 and the little N.C.O., attempted only one day at Barisal and threateaned at Barrackpore by Mr. Banerjea only once are quite insignificant compared with the present All-India movement. The Bengalis committed the mistake of mixing violence such as shooting down police officers and bombing Europeans. Whereas the present movement is non-violent and the theory of the great Austrian scientist Dr. Sigmund Freud, LL.D., is that when a man lays himself flat before his antagonist to be down trampuled, and raises not objection but courts torture, he gains immediate mastery over his tormentor, as the mechanism of the mind is such that the tormentor is overpowered with a sense of his own wrong, and caresses his victim! The Arabian Nights have tales to that effect. Sir John Seely writes that "the more notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner would make our Indian Empire cease to exist!" It is very good for Bengalis attached to Anglo-Indians to assert that Bengalis as a nation have done this or that thing in the past, and others are imitating. But Bengalis could not lead: hence Gujarat does. And I have to inform you that Bengalis are quite fit to be led by Mahatma Gandhi, and have submitted to him every time he visited Bengal, and are wearing Khaddar more and more. This All-India movement is bound to establish the Khaddar permanently nhave if the clumsy boycott of 1905-9 in Bengal permanently ousted he foreign steel trunk and English shoes in Calcutta, and in its place established in our markets fine Deshi trunks and excellent shoes. Mr. Guha should note I mean no offence: journalism is journalism as "eggs is eggs." And our Calcutta papers give quite a different headline to A. P. Telegrams: the same wire when read in the "Englishman" or "Stateman" indicates the death of N.C.O., and in the "Patrika" a different headline to the same letterpress heralds the progress of boycott and N.C.O., and in the "Bengalee" the same wire curries favour with the Government!

PSEUDO PROFESSOR.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A young man styling himself Mr. M. I Khan Halal and passing as a Professor of Baptist College, Rangoon, had been for some time past sojourning in Delhi. He gave an unsuccessful 'Jiu Jitou' performance here apparently in aid of the Khalafat fund keeping 25 per cent to himself for a fund which he calls the Hilal Hijrat Fund.

Chance, however, threw him in my way and in course of time he became a constant visitor to my place and offered a benefit Jiu Jitsu performance for my ward. But as a preliminary to it, he asked me to advance him some money and also to place under his disposal half a dozen stout Volunteers to be trained in the art for helping him to carry the performance to a successful conclusion.

I fulfilled his demands and he set to train the batch of Volunteers for about a fortnight without any result with many absent days. After that all of a sudden the said professor disappeared I got a search made of him in every nook and corner of Delhi, but he was not to be found anywhere.

During the search it, however, transpired that the Professor had been some times seen conversing with the C. I. D. men and it naturally led some people to think that he was too a member of the same tribe. There upon I addressed a querry to the Principal Baptist College, Rangoon, and its reply given below speaks Volumes for itself.

RANGOON.

No. 1766/m-I. the 7th Nov. 1921.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

S. Mubarik Esq: I. N. S.

Kucha Chelan, Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 31st October and have to inform you that he such person as Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Halal has ever been connected in any way with the Baptist College, Rangoon, kindly make this fact as widly known as possible.—Yours etc.

R. L. HOWARD.
Principal.

I hasten to warn the public at large and especially the Congress and Khilafat Committee to be on their alert of this cheat I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will be so good as to let me know the whereabouts of the said pseudo-professor if he perchance comes across them. For besides duping me of a good amount he had also fraudulently robbed some other persons of various sums.—Yours etc.

S. MUBARIK.
Hon. Secy. Ward Congress Committees,
DELHI.

Delhi, Nov. 18.

PESHAWAR LAW COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the District of Peshawar there are thirteen Courts, including Revenue and Honorary Munsiff's Court. It is beyond one's power to detail the numerous hardships which are done to the public by the bureaucracy. However, a few points are written down for the information of the other Provinces of India. There is so much rush of work in these Courts that the date of hearings in any case does not fall on after one or two months. But the authorities do not care to take any consideration of the troubles which are undergone by the litigent public. They simply concern themselves with issuing orders, coming to the Courts at 12 and knocking off at 4. But the poor litigents have nothing but to bask out in the sunshine, they are not allowed to step into the veranda. They are very harshly treated by the Chaprasi if they still persist. They are even be-laboured to the extent that they even forget their case, but they have no other alternative but to suffer all this. If evenafter waiting for whole day a litigent is not called in, and if he steps in with a view to enquire the cause of it, he is rebuked by the Reader, bullied by the Chaprasi, and scolded by the Magistrate. As regards the justice it should be stated that those who are men wealth and emoluments can achieve their objects by hook and crook in these Courts. The poor are often neglected, although it is the money of the poor with which the treasury is filled, because they pay thousands of rupees as taxes and revenues.

It is also stated for the information of other Provinces that when people spend thousands of rupees with a view to get their cases tried by the Judicial Court, the Judicial Commissioner N. W. F. Province takes only few minutes to listen to their appeals and replies because he has got more private business, etc., etc.

Quite recently a man lodged an appeal after spending 3 thousand rupees, and Rs. 14,000 were spent in printing papers concerning the facts of the case as the Judicial Commissioner could not easily read the papers. When the case was brought before the Judicial Court at Abbottabad in June last it was not listened properly by the Court although it was the case of property worth more than a lakh of rupees. In reply to the discussion of the appellant the Judicial Commissioner only remarked that he had a guest waiting for him at his bungalow and he had no time to lose, so he haphazardly finished the case.

This is the condition in the Frontier Courts when the Principal Judicial Authority does not devote proper attention to the cases what to speak of the lower Courts? This is the chief reason why the authorities is the chief reason why the authorities object to the re-annexation of this Province with the Punjab and especially oppose the resolution of Sir, Sh'va Swamy Iyer. But when the public who fill the coffers of the Government speak for the reannexation with the Punjab, the hesitation on the part of the authorities is not understood. We wish to carry our voice to the ears of Lord Reading and justice demands that our courts should be brought under the control of Punjab High Court Lord Reading who came over to this country for doing justice has not done any thing as yet. Let us see how much justice is done in the shape of reannexation of this Province with the Punjab.—Yours, etc.

ONE OBSERVER.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been reading a lot of criticism about the judgment in the great State trial. Everybody seems to be dealing with it from the point of sentiment but no body discusses the legal aspect. People seem to be under the impression that it is an offence under the Penal Code to advise any soldier to leave military service. It is not so Everybody will agree with me that a father has a perfect right to advise his son whether he should join the military or leave it at the earliest opportunity. If the father can advise, so can an uncle or elder brother. If the uncle can advise, so can the family priest. If the family priest can advise, so can also any elder. The offence comes in it they are asked to leave illegally or in a way likely to cause a mutiny or failure of duty. It is, therefore, essential to prove that they asked them to leave illegally as that ward makes all the difference between innocence and guilt. Both the Public Prosecutor and the learned Judge in his address to the jury skip the point and presume that. They have not proved it. What they told them was not likely to cause any mutiny as the British being at peace with Turkey after the Treaty of Sevres no Indian troops were likely to be sent to fight against the Angora Government. It was only of theoretical importance. Personally I am of opinion that Section 505 does not even apply to this offence. It is only meant to apply in cases of stray acts of failure of duty for instance advising a sentinel to leave his post. Anybody who has studied the Indian Penal Code knows that the maximum sentences are very heavy for instance for simple theft of a four anna piece is three years and robbing the same at the point of pistol is ten years. The maximum sentence under Section 505 is only two years. Therefore the framers could not have intended to punish under this section what would amount to the entire depletion of the Indian army of the Indian element. Advising anybody is no offence and could not be. It is a piece of civic duty. Last year in England, when a rumour spread that Government was going to declare war against Russia on the Polish question, most trade Unions advised their members not to join and the Railwaymen's Union advised its members not to load any material for Russia. Often Railwaymen have refused to load munitions for Ireland. Dr. Kitchlew in his statement has pointed out the legal aspect. Mohamed Ali and the rest advised the military about the dictates of Islam. It has not been proved that the quotations were incorrectly made though some evidence was led after his statement which makes the defence clear. It was open to the military, firstly, not to listen to this advise, secondly, if agreeing to make a representation to the military that they should not be sent against Angora Government as it was against their religion or they could have left military service when their agreements expired. Therefore no offence has been proved against the accused and there has been a great miscarriage of justice. In England in such a case there are monster demonstrations and the Advocate-General moves in the matter. Here the non-cooperators do not move in the matter as they invite jail. But it is the duty both of Government and the public to rectify matters. The Advocate-General of Bombay could advise Government to send the judgment up for revision or the legal aspect of an unfair address to the jury which presumes that the military were advised to leave illegally.—Yours, etc.,

A BARRISTER.

Hyderabad Sindh,
November 12.

CRIMINAL APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The G. I. P. murder trial is over, and no one is likely to quarrel with the verdict; but thinking people are asking themselves whether grave responsibility for the deaths of the pay clerk and his peon does not rest on other shoulders than those of the men now under sentence.

Why have the pay clerks of the G. I. P. been sent about their work unguarded, while armed guards were provided for those of other lines?

Some two years ago, as is well known, an attempt similar to that which ended so fatally was made, and failed only because the pay clerk and his peon, though badly knocked about, managed to raise an alarm, and it is said that the need for armed guards had been pressed upon the agent or Chief Auditor both before and after that event.

It seems to be gross negligence on somebody's part that pay clerks were still sent out unguarded, even after the said warning occurrence; and if it is true that the need for guards had been repeatedly urged, both before and after, the negligence becomes almost criminal.

Would the Agent or the Cashier travel about thus unguarded, with lakhs of rupees in their custody? And if not, why did they make their men do it?

It is a pleasant habit of the Olympians of Railway Administration in India to excuse all faults of the higher officials, and descend, like Jove's Thunderbolts, upon the heads of hapless subordinates, but this is a case in which the Government should step in, and see that those to blame are not shielded.

The present Viceroy assumed office with loud promises of justice to all. Is it too much to hope that this case will come under his notice, and that he will give practical proof of the genuineness of his promises by insisting upon a full enquiry, and the suitable punishment of the person or persons, however highly placed, whose neglect of a manifest duty led to the deaths of those two poor Indians?—Yours, etc.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

Bombay, Nov. 19.

"TRAVESTY OF TRUTH".

FORCES OF LAWLESSNESS.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

At the opening of the autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon Governor in a long speech referred especially to the financial position of the province and the present political situation. Lord Ronaldshay described the former as overshadowing all others in importance, difficulty and interest. The Governor traced in some detail the history of the financial change accompanying the introduction of the reformed constitution and pointed out that from the beginning the Government of Bengal were obliged to raise grave objection to the settlement proposed. His Excellency then proceeded to show that Bengal was bearing a far greater share in the matter of payments towards the cost of Cenetral Goernment than any other province. The Governor further pointed out that Bengal had responsibility for the Calcutta and the Dacca Universities transferred to it without the financial provision which the responsibility entailed with regard to which he considered the province had a legitimate cause of complaint. Lord Ronaldshay expressed thanks for the relief granted since a deputation of Government and the Council waited upon the Viceroy last September but added that they could not regard it as adequate to meet their legitimate claims although at present they could not expect any further assistance. The framing of the 1922-23 Budget could not be longer delayed and they would faced with a deficit of one crore and forty-nine lakhs. They had considered the possibility of retrenchment and great sacrifices would have to be made. The proposed partition of Midnapore would be abandoned and construction of Grand Trunk Canal would not be proceeded with next year. The Public Works Department would confine its activities to the work actually in progress and settlement programme will be reduced. The net saving of these an other retrenchments would be 72½ lakhs leaving a deficit of 76½ lakhs to meet which proposals would be introduced for increasing the duties on stamps and imposition of tax on amusements. These were expected to bring in 112 lakhs. If by this means they obtained a surplus it would be given to departments which had retrenched and it had been agreed that transferred departments should have the first claim. The Governor emphasised that any decision of the council to raise fresh revenue must not be regarded as acquiescence in the present settlement.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Governor then referred to the serious development of the spirit of defiance of constituted authority which has recently resulted in widespread display of lawlessness in Calcutta and elsewhere beginning with the riot in Howrah on the 4th instant culminating in the wholesale terrorism and intimidation by means of which the normal life of the city was gravely interfered with on Thursday last. Such a state of affairs is not tolerable and Government is of opinion that a situation has arisen which calls for drastic action.

Having referred to the suppression of the volunteer associations, the Governor said it became necessary to impose some restrictions upon the freedom of holding meetings and processions. He would not deal with other measures which Government might be obliged to take as he hoped better counsels would prevail among the organisers of lawlessness and sedition. He reminded the Council that the public had a duty towards the Government and itself and pointed out that it was the duty of the citizens to assist the police whenever occasion arose. That cooperation had recently been conspiciously absent. He condemned the encouragement of strikes regardlss of their cause and insisted that Government was bound to protect those who desired to carry on their lawful business but if heavy additional burdens thereby imposed upon the police were to be carried out efficiently, Government would be obliged to increase the police force which was an expensive proceeding. Having referred to the tendency of some always to imagine rioters being in right and police and Government in the wrong, His Excellency pointed out that having raised up forces of disorder they would find themselves incapable of controling them. Mr. Gandhi had realised this. He had at last realised that to talk of non-violence in connection with non-cooperation was a pitiful travesty of truth and the Governor prayed he might be brought to realise that the salvation of the country lay in cooperation rather than in antagonism, goodwill rather than hatred. The Governor then made an earnest appeal to the Council to join hands cordially with Government in fighting lawlessness and sedition and said Government would not hesitate to make use of all powers it possessed to quell disorder and to secure to people liberty to proceed peacefully about their lawful avocations and to ask for greater powers if necessary.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

JALGAON PREPARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHAPUR (Thana) Nov. 21.

The Jalgaon Taluq is selected for preparing to satisfy the necessary conditions for civil disobedience. An army of lecturers and workers has been specially enlisted and three committees formed as resolved on the 19th instant by the East Khandesh workers.

VICTIMS OF ASPHYXIATION

64 PRISONERS FOUND DEAD.

IN TRAIN NEAR PODANUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Nov. 20.

When No. 77 passenger train from Calicut side arrived at Podanur in an iron waggon attached to it and which contained prisoners said to be booked from Tirur to Bellary Mopian Camp, some of the prisoners were found dead of asphyxiation. The prisoners escorted by a party of armed police men including Sergeant Andrews, it would appear, when one or more of the escorting police peeped through the trap door of the waggon some of them were found lying flat on the floor, some with their last breath, and some extinct. The door was opened and still closer examination resulted in finding of a few more of the prisoners already dead it transpires that the total number of prisoners that were detailed for this camp numbered a little over 100 amongst whom 56 are reported to have been dead. It is said that the dead bodies of those 56 persons were sent back to Tirur. The rest of the party brought into Coimbatore station. To keep out the crowd of spectators reserve police under the command of Mr. Morrit, Reserve Inspector, a few with necessary arms and local police under Mr. Mansfield in plain clothes with other detectives were seen amongst the crowd. In this batch there were some dead, a few in semi-conscious state, some complete unconscious, and about 25 in a condition indicating some anxiety. Major Forrest, I.M.S., District Medical Sanitary Office', on receipt of this sad news, hurried up to the scene with all necessary appliances and stock of medicine and was ready by the side of patients for service, but for this able and sympathetic officer more would have found their way to their graves. Till half past eight Major Forrest was busy and before he left the railway station he sent for a motor lorry from Messrs. Stanes and Co., in which they were taken to the main hospital for necessary attention. Though it happened to be Sunday all staff of his institution were made available at the hospital and for their immediate occupation required beds were soon found. On the way two breathed their last while the condition of nine others is said to be precarious. Eight dead bodies are said to have been removed to the local central jail. At about 9 o'clock the surviving prisoners were taken charge of in the railway station by Mr. Clemente. Superintendent of the Central Jail. Just before they were despatched Mr. C. W. Scott Conward, Superintendent of Police, made his appearance. Mr. Musilamani Goundan, Town Magistrate, also arrived at the scene. Mr. E. M. Gawne, I.C.S., District Magistrate, arrived at the station.

The members of the Mahomedan community have promptly notified the public for closure of shops. It is understood that steps have also been taken by them to communicate with Local and Imperial Governments and to Earl Cromer of His Royal Highness staff. Total deaths are said to be 64.

MADRAS GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The following press communique has been issued:—Government much regret to announce that they have received a report that of a party of 100 convicted prisoners who were entrained at Tirur, 56 were found dead of asphyxiation at Podanur, others received adequate medical attention immediately on arrival at Podanur. Eight have since died and the remaining are reported to be likely to recover. Government have instructed A. R. Knapp Special Commissioner, for Malabar affairs to make immediately full enquiry into this most deplorable occurrence and to spare no pains fully to elucidate the circumstances which resulted in this terrible loss of life and suffering.

BANGALORE INSTITUTE

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Government of India have appointed a committee of four members to report on various matters concerning working of the Indian Institute, Bangalore, during the past ten years. The committee will recommend what changes are necessary in administration and management of the Institute. Its personnel consists of Sir William J. Pope of the Cambridge University, Chairman; Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Henry Haydes and Professor C. V. Raman, members; and Dr Alfred Hay, Secretary.

PICKETTING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Under instructions from the District Congress Committee, Khilafat and Non Cooperation volunteers have commenced picketting of local cloth market at Nai Sarak, Chandni Chowk and Fateh Puri since nine this morning. Over 200 volunteers are parading in the part of piece goods shops dissuading prospective buyers of foreign cloth and proclaiming that it is "Haram" to buy "Bilati" goods.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE,

A Special Convocation for presenting an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was held yesterday morning at 11 a.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by students of the local Colleges, the first four rows of both the wings being reserved for the lady students.

THE ADDRESS.

The Vice Chancellor Sir C. H. Setalwad, Kt., read the address which run as follows:

May it please Your Royal Highness. We the Members of the University of Bombay beg humbly to offer to Your Royal Highness our loyal and cordial welcome to these shores with our homage to our Most Gracious Sovereign, His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Your Royal Highness's visit to India has at this moment a special significance when viewed from the stand-point of the Indian Universities. In the first place, those Universities are bound by an enduring bond of attachment to the British Throne because, shortly after the Mutiny of 1857 and just before the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, the establishment of these Universitties was the first fruit of the far-seeing statesmanship, and of the policy declared in the Proclamation of Your Royal Highness's illustrious ancestor, Her late Majesty Victoria the Good. The beneficent effects of that Proclamation, which India's people cherish as their Great Charter, have been visible in no direction more than in the work of the Universities, inspiring our countrymen of all classes and creeds with a fervent desire to make the Universities increasingly the vehicle of their highest national culture and noblest aspirations. The realisation of these aspirations has been facilitated by the transfer of education to India Ministers responsible to the Legislative Councils under the scheme of reforms inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whom this Presidency of Bombay has proud to welcome as an old and devoted friend.

Thus the Universities of India have formed a bond of union between the East and the West, earnestly pursuing a great common ideal under the *aegis* of the British Empire, overcoming racial and religious differences and promoting the cause of brotherhood and humanity among the people.

The great war has devastated the world but it has left behind it one bright spot as a beacon of light to that world's future. The spirit of humanity and patriotism of the young men of the Empire, who readily gave their lives in its cause for the world's freedom has furnished an inspiring illustration of the truth of what Lord Morley has said:—"An age touched by the spirit of Hope inevitably turns to the young, for with the young lies fulfilment." You, Sir, stand now as a personification of that spirit. The courage, tact, good temper, self-restraint and industry which have marked your youthful career have brought you wherever you have been the love and respect of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. You have lived and are living true to the letter and spirit of the classic and ancient motto of Your Royal rank as the Prince of Wales embodied in the simple words "I serve." In this you are following the living example of Your Royal Highness's august father and mother-our Sovereign and his Gracious Consort of whom it was rightly said in the House of Commons, when that House adopted an humble address of congratulations to His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice, that Their Majesties "have always felt and shown by their life and their conduct that they are there not to be ministered unto but to minister" rejoicing with the joys and sympathising with the sorrows of their people. To the Youth of India, the future hope of this country, your example cannot but be a worthy inspiration and model. India's re-awakened life, though it be no less chequered than that of all Nations striving for greatness, in manifest in the enthusiasm of service to the Motherland which now animates her youth. They only crave for ampler opportunities, a free and fair field for that service. Our Universities are among the higher Agencies fitting them for the pursuit of that ideal and its realisation. Our youth look upon you, Sir, as their Royal brother, brought home to their hearts by your strenuous life with its practical ends and high ideals. Nothing has touched them more than your desire to meet them and make friends of them during your tour in India. That enhances the value of the visit and in bidding you welcome we pray, Sir, that the Almighty may in His Grace make your presence among us fruitful of blessings to you and blessings to the Empire at large.

We beg Your Royal Highness to be graciously pleased to convey to Their Majesties Your August father and mother the devoted loyalty and affection of the University of Bombay.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness in acknowledging the address said:—

Gentlemen,—I want to thank you for the very kind things which you have said about myself; but I more especially prize your reference to my Father and Mother; and I am deeply gratified and touched by the thought that you appreciate their life of unselfish public service. If I can one day prove worthy of their high example, I may justly deserve all the kind expressions which you have used with reference to me. It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Majesty your loyal expressions of homage and devotion.

I must also thank you for giving me an opportunity of getting into touch with the students of your University to-day through you: and the remarks, which I now make, are addressed to them in particular.

In my journeys about the Empire it has been my special desire to meet and mingle with the youth of each country. I want to understand what is passing in their minds. I want to know to what they are looking forward. I should like them also to have some insight into the ideals which I hold in reverence.

As the years advance, experience is enlarged and greater practical responsibilities fall on our shoulders. It is important that we should know enough about one another to be able to march together in sympathy towards a common goal and that we should have a mutual understanding as to what we hold to be honourable and true.

You are particularly fortunate in your equipment for the tasks of life. You have a University training. You have drunk at the fountain of knowledge. You have learnt the value of work. You have lived in institutions where order and discipline are part of the system and you have experienced their advantages. You have joined together with each other in games which promote a friendly rivalry and in which individual play must be combined to work for the success of the side.

All that your University career gives you will be of particular service to each of you as men and citizens. The qualities which you have acquired here make for success in a great city like Bombay. They will be of inestimable advantage in commercial and civic life and in the wider spheres of the political life of this Presidency. They are qualities on which the British Empire has set the seal of approval and by the exercise of which its unity and strength rests assured. It is the privilege of youth to be able to some extent to mould the future. Let us make a beginning here now and see that, as the years go on, the ardour of youth is preserved and sustained in the practice of these high qualities. Let us keep undimmed our love for learning, for hard work, for discipline and order and for friendly co-operation. Let us have our bond of brotherhood in our common enthusiasm to serve our country and our King.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. May the years to come strengthen the ties of sympathy, of trust and of understanding between us. I wish the University all success. May it prosper in its mission for the promotion of culture, goodwill and concord. May it help the youth of this historic land to a realization of what India, the home of ancient civilization and learning, may accomplish for the Empire and mankind.

His Royal Highness then spent a few minutes in conversation with the students and then left for the Oval for the Review of the Bombay Police and ex-soldiers and Boy-Scouts and girl guides.

MAULANA SHERAR.

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, Nov. 21.

The District Magistrate, Tanjore, sentenced to-day Maulana Abdul Majid Sherrar, President of the Khilafat Conference at Tanjore, under sections 124 A. (sedition) and 153 A. (exciting racial hatred) for two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PUNJAB SWARAJ ASHRAM.

MRS. KITCHLEW ELECTED PRESIDENT

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19.

The Punjab Swaraj Ashram Amritsar, did marvellous work during the last six months in the province. Doctor Kitchlew was President of the Ashram. Members of the Ashram have taken oath to carry on work with re-doubled energy. They have elected Mrs Kitchlew as president and she has accepted. Sirdar Kishen Singh has been elected secretary. Lala Ruplal Puri is appointed superintendent, and financial secretary to manage the Ashram. Parcharaks are wanted to preach throughout the province. Financial help is urgently required. All wishing to join the Ashram should apply to the superintendent.

THE AWFUL COST OF INDIGESTION.

KEEPS THOUSANDS POOR, WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

Many stomach sufferers are continually trying new "cures" for indigestion and similar troubles, and they waste pounds in this way in the course of a year. Others try expensive diets, in order to secure a little relief from their distressing complaints. Usually it is all in vain, and they only get more hopeless than ever. Why don't all these folk adopt the advice of those who used to suffer but who now eat what they like, and take Bisurated Magnesia? It's so very safe, sure and speedy! Half a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, and pain is impossible. Just think of it. . . to be able to eat what you fancy and know you're not going to be doubled up with pain afterwards! Bisurated Magnesia is worth its cost many times over; but you should look for the makers' name, BISMAG LTD., on the wrapped to ensure you get the right kind.

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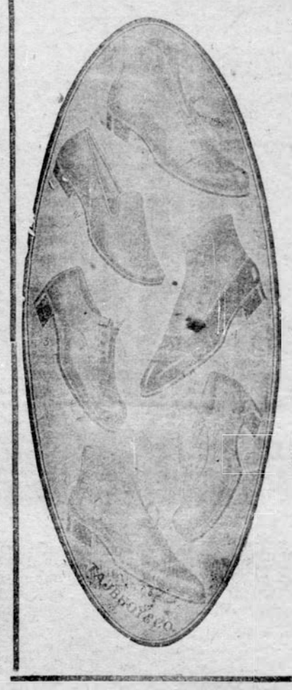

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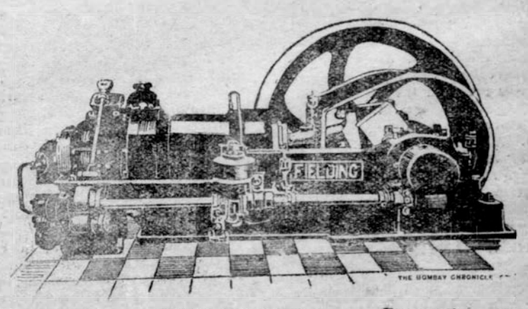

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THE PRINCE AND THE COUNTRY.

IN NO MOOD TO WELCOME.

The "Hindu" writes:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay to-day. In other circumstances, India might have accorded to the Prince the welcome due to his position in the Empire. But the conditions obtaining in India at present are such that the great national organizations have felt themselves obliged to refuse to participate in any manner in the various official functions and receptions arranged in connection with the visit.

Long before the Non-Co-operation movement was adopted, as early as the year 1918, the attitude of the country towards the Prince's visit was made clear by the abandonment by the Delhi Congress of the resolution welcoming the Prince of Wales to India. The Nagpur Congress held in December last passed the following resolution: "This Congress is of opinion that in pursuance of the policy of Non-Co-operation the people of India should refrain from taking any part in the functions or festivities in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during his forthcoming visit to India." The succeeding sessions of the Congress and of the Muslim League have reaffirmed this attitude and the Executive of these organizations have concerted measures to carry out the resolution of the national organizations. The reasons which compelled the nation to take up this attitude continue to exist and it is incumbent on every patriotic citizen in the country to abide by the resolution. Superficial critics whose sense of "propriety" transcends their sense of duty, ultra-loyalists such as Mr. Sastri, whose sentimental appeal to the country, appropriately enough, he sent for publication to the London "Times" might argue that the Prince is above politics and that, grievances or no grievances, Congress or no Congress, poverty or distress, the Prince must be accorded as costly a welcome as possible. So may Lord Reading do and hold, as he did in his reply to the Talukdars of Oudh, that the mission of His Royal Highness is non-political. But the country knows better and its manly and genuine representatives have, after due deliberation, decided in favour of boycotting the functions. Mr. Sastri's fear that the country might not follow its "representatives" in the Councils is perfectly understandable; for, he must be presumed to know that the Indian and the Provincial Legislatures represent the country no better than he himself represented Madras in the Council of State. It would be ridiculous to contend that members returned by a tithe of the electors hailing from narrow constituencies carefully marked out after the mode of Governor Gerry represent the country better than a national organization based practically on manhood suffrage and holding opinions which, were an impartial referendum taken, would be confirmed as real public opinion in the country. It is such a national organization that has opined that the visit is political; and for good reasons, Lord Reading's disclaimer notwithstanding. According to the rigid conventions of a constitutional monarchy such as obtains in Britain, the public movements of Royal personages, especially those of the King and the Heir-apparent, are directed by the political head of the country—the Premier—and they are directed towards attaining some political objective. There is no reason whatsoever to think such an objective does not lurk in the present visit. When the Prince's visit was first projected, Mr. Lloyd George said that he was to go to India, not in his personal capacity as a pleasure trip, but as "the ambassador of the British nation." The Royal Proclamation of December 1919 elaborated this idea and hoped that the visit might lead India "to greater prosperity and contentment" and "to the fulness of political freedom." The postponement of the visit since then to the present occasion cannot alter the nature of its objective. The fact that the Prince visits India, not to gratify his personal wishes but only to meet the wishes of Mr. Lloyd George, if the "Manchester Guardian's" statement is correct, only confirms the political character of the visit. Granting for a moment that there is no political motive behind it at present, little doubt need be entertained as to whether its success would or would not be utilised for purposes of bureaucratic and jingoistic propaganda. Professor Rushbrook Williams' account of the Duke's visit leaves no doubt on the point: and he has been engaged as the historian of the tour. This gentleman wrote that the boycott of the Duke's visit was confined to the extreme Extremists and was a failure, thus insinuating that the Congress had no following in the country! And if this were insufficient, we need only recall Mr. C. F. Andrews' call to boycott the Duke's visit in the light of the experience of the Fiji Indians whose statement in their address to the Prince that the labour troubles were not due to racial feelings on their part was twisted into the suggestion that the European showed no racial arrogance towards them! Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's specious and disingenuous pleas that the people of India should show scrupulous deference to the susceptibilities of the people of Great Britain and the Dominions his reference to the mischievous propaganda, of an evidence insidious weapon in the hands of the Co-operators, and his injunction of Non-cal discontents should be [illegible] that policy only reveal the mentality forgotten now, are too puerile to be of the man. They are a pose is unworthy considered, for, such a nation. If, as is professed, the visit has no political significance, then, the time chosen for it is the most inopportune possible. The country is seething with discontent and is in no mood to welcome the Prince. There is widespread economic distress and in parts of more than one province famine conditions prevail. Will any patriot with any sense of responsibility agree at this juncture to spend lakhs of money on empty entertainments? And yet the various Governments, faced though they are with bankruptcy, have budgeted large sums of money. "The Government of India, it is said," writes the "Modern Review," "will spend only twenty lakhs. But when all the separate amounts spent by the Government of India, the provincial Governments, municipalities and the Indian States to be visited by the Prince, are added up, there can be no doubt that it will be found that the reputation of British-ruled India for loyalty and lavish waste was quite safe." It is noteworthy, to quote the 'Modern Review' again, that "in the budget of the Nizam's Dominions eight lakhs of rupees have been provided for the welcome. It will be lucky if this figure be not greatly exceeded. A friend learns from a private letter that the Baroda Government intends to spend seventy-five lakhs for giving the Prince a 'right royal' welcome." And what is the kind of welcome that is promised to him? Welcome by a few officials and their camp followers excluding all those who are not with them. In Baroda, our contemporary mentions incidentally," for instance, "that the same friend has learnt from the same source that when the Prince will visit the Kala-Bhavan or Technical Institute at Baroda the Bengali students of that institution will be removed therefrom and kept apart at a segregation camp at some distance from it." Official stage management might do all it can in making of the visit "a success," by parading the gilded gentry and the host of officials that are to be found everywhere. Public opinion in the country will consider it a gross betrayal of the country's interests if, with the memories of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs still remaining green and the country mocked with the costly camouflage of reforms, we should choose to disregard the mandate of the Congress. The attitude of the Congress and the country towards the functions arranged in connection with His Royal Highness' visit does not in the least betoken any discourtesy or disrespect to the Prince and, of course, it is absolutely no part of loyalty to share in such functions.

ENTHUSIASM IN SURAT.

SENTENCED PICKETERS CONGRATULATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 18.

A public meeting under the presidentship of Dr. Ghia was held yesterday in the Victoria Gardens in which some 10,000 people assembled and which unanimously passed the following resolution:—"This meeting of the citizens of Surat congratulates Messrs. Morarbhai, Bhaktibhai, and Madhavbhai on their being the first fortunate, in going to jail to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, while doing the duty of non-violently removing the evil of drink just in the beginning of the struggle of civil disobidience, in accordance with the decision of the Congress; and exhorts Gujaraties to fulfil the stringent conditions for immediately beginning the civil disobedience in this part, so that the citizens of Surat can also contribute their own quota, in the mighty sacrifice being just commenced for establishing Swaraj within this very year."

In recommending the resolution to the earnest consideration of the audience Mr. Kalyanji explained the very hopeful situation in Bardoli Taluka from which these three patriots hailed and exposed the futile efforts of the officials. Incidentally it was announced that almost all the N.C.O. leaders the members of the working Committee of Congress were coming to Surat on the 22nd instant when a meeting is to be held where admission is to be given to the wearers of hand spun and hand woven Khadder only, and that too to purchasers of tickets of from Rs. 50 to annas eight, for Angora Fund purposes.

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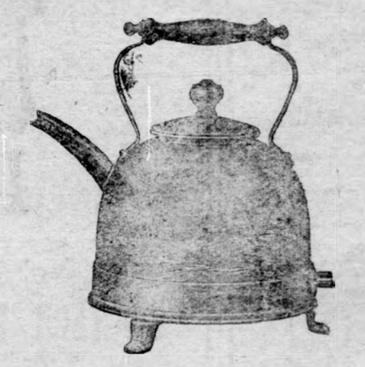

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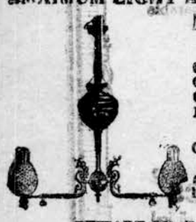

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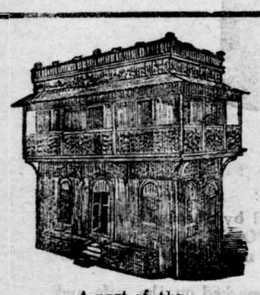

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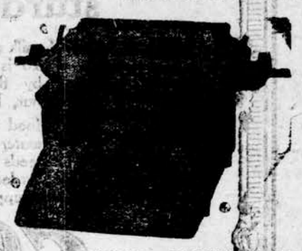

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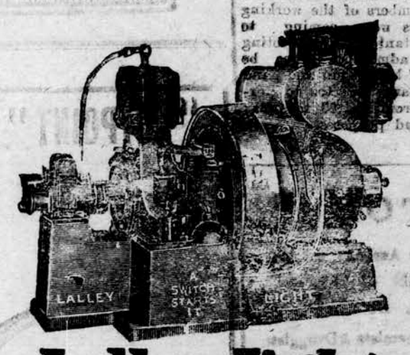

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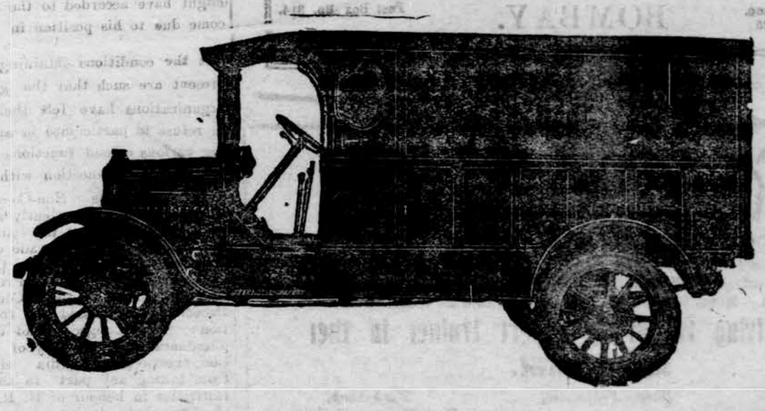

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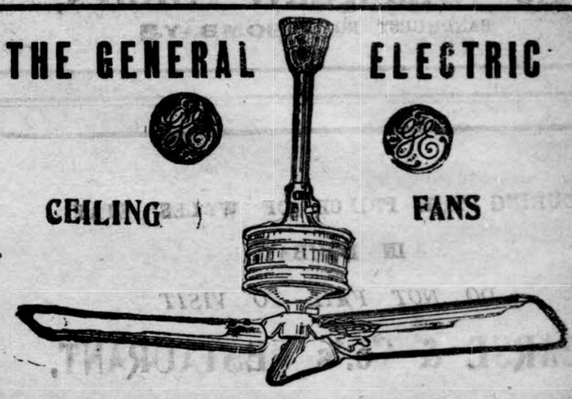

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